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5 June 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

PRC COMMENTARY ON OUTCOME OF BONN 7-NATION SUMMIT

HK100717 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 85 p 6

["Commentary" by Zhang Qinhuo [1728 0796 5478]: "Limited Results, Numerous Problems--On the Bonn Seven-Nation Summit"]

[Text] The 11th 7-nation Western summit meeting has issued its "political communique" and "Bonn economic declaration" both of which stress that under present circumstances, the West must strengthen cooperation so as to ease tension between East and West and continue to have dialogue with the Soviet Union and, in the meantime, stress that all Western countries should [be] organized to cope with economic problems so as to ensure smooth economic development. Public opinion in the West thinks that through frank consultations and discussions, this summit meeting has achieved some results, but has not made any major breakthroughs on the urgent issues, nor resolved any major differences.

The "political communique" issued on the summit meeting stresses the importance of establishing partnership among the North American countries, West European countries, and Japan, welcomes the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva, supports the U.S. position in the talks, and urges the Soviet Union to make active and constructive response to the American proposals so as to maintain the military balance at the lowest level and to relax tension. The communique reiterates that the seven nations suggest that a summit meeting be held to discuss and resolve the differences between East and West. People think that this summit meeting has not made any new and specific proposals on improving the international situation. This is because U.S.-Soviet relations have shown improvement since the beginning of this year, the U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks are still being held in Geneva, and the leaders of both countries have expressed their willingness to hold a summit meeting. This situation is different from that of last year, when there was tension in U.S.-Soviet relations. So the main aim of the seven-nation meeting is to urge some substantial progress on the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting and to discuss the seven nations' common attitude toward negotiations with the Soviet Union in the new situation. The result of the summit meeting is that all seven nations have coordinated their positions and achieved unanimity to a certain degree.

But on the controversial issue of the "star wars" plan, there are still differences between the United States and the West European countries. Initially, the United States planned to win the support of its allies at the Bonn summit

meeting. Although some countries have expressed their support for the research on space defensive weapons systems carried out by the United States, other countries still have worries and reservations about the American plan to varying degrees. France openly opposes it and says that it will not participate in the American "star wars" plan.

As far as economy is concerned, how to enable the recovering economy to continue to develop is the common concern of all the seven countries that participated in the summit meeting. They have reached comparatively identical views on the prospects for the economic situation of the West and ways to deal with the economic situation. They have all agreed that they should ensure economic development without inflation, reduce unemployment rates, encourage free trade, and so on and so forth. The summit meeting passes the "Bonn economic declaration," agreed that all seven countries will try to eliminate protectionism in international trade, and basically agree to publicize their respective strategies for realizing their common goals, such as achieving economic development, creating employment opportunities, fighting inflation, stabilizing and perfecting the world currency system, and so on and so forth, and, at the same time, trying to strengthen cooperation with the developing countries. In order to push forward with the economic development of the West, all seven countries have also made some promises according to their respective situations. For instance, the United States has promised to gradually reduce its high deficit, Japan has promised to open its markets to the outside world, and the West European countries have promised to improve their employment situations and accelerate their economic development. All these obviously show that all seven countries participating [in] the summit meeting are "united as one."

However, people have also noticed that these promises are not something new. Recently, the United States, Japan, and the West European countries have time and again made such promises. However, in fact, they have said much but done little. So some people fear that such promises will probably become "a mere scrap of paper." What worries the West most is that the most urgent item on the agenda of the Bonn summit meeting, which was to hold a new round of trade negotiations, has been indefinitely delayed. Recently, protectionism has been prevailing among the Western countries and trade competition has been very keen. As a result, some countries are suffering from huge trade deficits, thus hindering the economic recovery of the Western countries. So in order to solve the problem, the United States has been actively urging the countries concerned to hold a new round of trade negotiations. The American proposal has received the support of some countries. All the countries concerned had even made preparations and consulted with one another before the summit meeting began, hoping that an agreement on holding a new round of international trade negotiations would be reached at the beginning of the summit meeting. At the summit meeting, most of the countries agreed to hold the trade negotiations next spring. Only France was not keen on the idea. Although France finally agreed to hold the trade negotiations, it did not set a definite date for the negotiations.

So the declaration of the summit meeting could only say that the trade negotiations will be held "as early as possible." But owing to the fact that most of the countries have agreed to hold the trade negotiations, France, in order to avoid being isolated, will probably agree to the idea of holding a new round of international trade negotiations some time next year.

Originally, the annual seven-nation Western summit meeting was only a manifestation of the common will and unity of the Western countries. In this respect, this summit meeting can be regarded as a successful one. But just holding a meeting or making sweeping promises cannot resolve the political differences and solve the economic problems facing all the countries concerned. What is important is whether the Western countries will be able to further coordinate their positions and adopt practical measures to deal with these problems in the future.

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GENERAL

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XINHUA COMMENTARY ON U.S. STANCE AGAINST PLO

OW161121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1614 GMT 13 May 85

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Wang Lianzhi: "The PLO's Right of Representation Is Undeprivable"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Shultz visited Israel, Egypt, and Jordan from 10 to 13 May, shortly after Assistant Secretary of State Murphy had concluded his trip to seven Middle East countries at the end of April. This was Shultz' first visit to this area since 1983. He said that in the main the U.S. diplomatic effort at this time was "aimed at exploring a path for the Palestinian and Arab peoples to negotiate directly with Israel." Nonetheless, a senior U.S. official acknowledged that Shultz "failed to make a breakthrough" during this tour.

As can be seen from all angles, the real reason for Shultz' fruitless tour is that the United States remains partial to Israel and refuses to recognize the right of the PLO to participate in the current Middle East peace process as an equal party.

The core of the Middle East question is the Palestinian issue. As generally acknowledged by the international community, the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. For this reason, participation in the peaceful negotiations for a solution to the Middle East question is an undeprivable right of the PLO.

To break the stalemate in the Middle East, the PLO and Jordan last February formulated a joint action program for settlement of the Palestinian issue on the basis of the FES Resolution adopted by the Arab Summit in 1982. The PLO expressed acceptance of the "land in exchange for peace" principle and agreed that a joint delegation be formed with Jordan to meet with the United States and then an international peace conference on the Middle East be held under the auspices of the United Nations.

However, the U.S. and Israeli responses to the fair and reasonable peace initiative of the PLO and Arab countries were disappointing. On 10 May, the very day when Shultz arrived in Israel, he assured: The United States "will side with Israel." After holding talks with Shultz, Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir proclaimed that definitely no negotiations in any form would be held with the PLO."

Despite his open remark that "the Palestinian people's participation is indispensable" to the Middle East peace process, Shultz, in reality, put up man-made obstacles to this process: The U.S. side proposed that if the PLO wanted to take part in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to meet with the United States, it must, first of all, declare recognition of Israel's right of existence and accept the Security Council's Resolution No 242, which treats the Palestinian issue as merely a refugee question; otherwise, only Palestinian moderates not belonging to the PLO could join the delegation. This peremptory U.S. stance, of course, was rejected by the PLO and the Arab world.

Ostensibly, it appears that the recent trips of Shultz and Murphy to the Middle East showed the Reagan administration's interest in the Jordanian-Palestinian joint action program. However, from the unreasonable U.S. stance to persist in excluding the PLO from the makeup of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation, it is not hard to perceive that the above-mentioned trips were only a gesture for the purpose of easing the feeling of dissatisfaction of Jordan, Egypt, and other Arab countries with the United States. In actual fact, the United States still wants to push the so-called Middle East peace plan that President Reagan put forward on 1 September 1982, so that the United States will handle the Middle East question single-handedly, continue to be partial to Israel, exclude the PLO, and refuse to let the Soviet Union take part in the solution of the Middle East question.

Latest developments in the Middle East show that the realization of peace in this area is a process marked with difficulties and setbacks, and that the Arab countries and the PLO must rely on their own efforts and solidarity and wage long-term struggles in various forms if they are to recover their lost land and restore their own national rights.

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GENERAL

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BEIJING REPORTS DENG XIAOPING LIAOWANG ARTICLE

OW142348 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 14 May 85

["International Current Events" program report on Article published in issue No 18 of LIAOWANG: "Deng Xiaoping on the World Situation"]

[Text] The article says: In recent conversations with foreign friends, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a series of incisive analyses and expositions on the world situation from the political and economic angles. He summarized the world situation into two major issues centered around the four words--East, West, South, and North. Deng Xiaoping said: There are a number of international issues. But there are only two real major issues of global importance. They are the issue of peace and the issue of North versus South and can be epitomized as East, West, South, and North. The issue of East versus West is an issue concerning peace while the issue of North versus South is an economic issue, or the issue concerning development. These two major issues are rather serious and are of global and overall significance.

Deng Xiaoping said: North versus South is a core issue. In the world today, the North is developed and better off while the South is underdeveloped and impoverished. The issue of North versus South is reflected in the fact that the rich are becoming even richer while poor becoming even poorer. The rich, who account for one quarter of the world's 4 billion population or about 1 billion, consists of North America, Europe, Japan, and Oceania. Three quarters of the world's population, about 3 billion, live in the Third World. Some of the Third World countries are becoming better off but not quite developed yet. The majority of the Third World countries are still in a state of downright poverty. It would be difficult to say that the continued development of the developed countries, which have 1 billion in population, can be based on the perpetual poverty of the developing countries with a population of 3 billion.

Deng Xiaoping said: The most prominent problems facing the developed countries are their growth rate and further development. In order to continue to develop, the developed countries must find outlets for their capital, trade, and markets. If these problems remain unsolved, their development will always be limited. Where can the developed countries' commodities go? They cannot have a market if the areas representing three quarters of the world's population are still impoverished. Take, for instance, a big country like China. Last year, its total foreign trade volume amounted to just a little over \$50 billion. If China with

a population of 1 billion does not become prosperous, the market is limited. If China, a Third World country, doubles its foreign trade volume to reach \$100 billion annually, the international market can be expanded. If it quadruples its foreign trade volume to \$200 billion annually by the end of this century, China will be able to absorb an even greater amount of capital and commodities. The developed countries' market problem will then be solved. We have summarized the issue of North versus South by giving the example of China. In short, without proper development of the South, the North's capital and commodities are restricted. If the South remains stricken by poverty, there is no possible way out for the North. As a matter of fact, not only does the South want to change its poverty and backwardness but the North also needs the South to develop.

Deng Xiaoping said: The issue of North versus South has been apparent for a long time. However, so far there is no sign of a solution. The developed countries are rich but not generous. The solution to the issue of North versus South, of course, depends on North-South dialogue. We are in favor of North-South dialogue. But, aside from North-South dialogue, it is also necessary to strengthen cooperation among Third World countries, i.e., South-South cooperation. By learning from and making exchanges and cooperating with one another, the Third World countries will be able to solve a number of problems. The prospects are good. Some rich countries are not as generous as they should be, but poor friends are relatively easy to deal with.

Deng Xiaoping said: The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee formulated the policy of opening to the outside world mainly to the developed countries. Over the last 3 years, new aspects have been added to the policy and one of the important aspects is South-South cooperation, that is, cooperation among the Third World countries. In another sense, South-South cooperation can also promote North-South dialogue.

Deng Xiaoping said: The forces of peace in the world are growing, but the danger of war still exists. No progress has been made in the talks on nuclear weapons, including space weapons. Nevertheless, gratifying advances have been achieved by those who want to deter war. More countries in the world do not want war. Japan does not want war, neither does Europe. Third World countries, including China, want to develop themselves and, therefore, cannot gain anything from war. The majority of the people, including people in the United States and the Soviet Union, are unwilling to fight a war. We have more confidence in the cause of peace.

Deng Xiaoping said: In order to struggle for peace, it is necessary to oppose hegemonism and power politics. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou Enlai, China had stressed the necessity of opposing the superpowers' hegemonism, regarding it as a source of war, which should be opposed. The war we have discussed is not trivial war, but global war. Opposing hegemonism means, conversely, safeguarding world peace. We have time and again declared to the world that what China needs and longs for most is peace. It is China's national policy to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out: The development of the Third World is an important factor for the growth of the forces of peace. As the most populous developing country in the world, China is a stabilizing force for peace and stability in the world and is a force for peace.

Deng Xiaoping said: From the political angle, China's development is conducive to both world peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. Some quarters in the world are afraid of China becoming developed for two main reasons: They are afraid that after China becomes developed, it will seek hegemony and will compete with the developed countries. As a matter of fact, China's development means the growth of the forces of peace and those who want to deter war and, therefore, is most beneficial to the people of the world. The more powerful China is, the more reliable peace can become. After China is developed, the question of competition will surface. However, with advanced technology, the developed countries can produce more high-grade commodities, an area where the developing countries cannot compete with the developed countries.

Deng Xiaoping said: China is among the forces for peace and deterrents of war, a group which is still weak at present. After China becomes developed, the forces of peace and those who want to deter war will be greatly strengthened. China's present goal is to quadruple the annual gross industrial and agricultural output value before the end of this century. More than that, based on the accomplishment of this goal, is to develop the country further for 30 to 50 years, or to be more precise, to spend another 50 years to approach the level of the West. This is our real ambition. I can say for sure that China will accomplish the goal to quadruple its annual gross industrial and agricultural output value before the end of this century and that China will definitely play a more conspicuous role in promoting the peace of mankind and international stability.

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PRC YOUTH PAPER ON GORBACHEV'S EFFORTS IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

HK070245 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 30 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Chen Xueyan [7115 1331 3601] in the "Current Affairs" column:
"After Gorbachev Has Assumed Power"]

[Text] Since Gorbachev's assumption of power, most Soviet people have been concerned with the change in domestic affairs, which have a direct bearing on their daily life, after the rise of new leadership. In this respect, the new leader has really undertaken some daring endeavors.

Strengthening Labor Discipline

In reality, Gorbachev had to deal with the hard nut of readjusting the economy of the Soviet Union. He holds that only by developing the national economy can the Soviet Union maintain its position in the world. Therefore, first priority must be given to developing the economy and increasing efficiency.

When receiving a number of enterprise leaders, he pointed out that the economic recession has objective causes as well as subjective causes. However, the phenomena of disregarding organizational discipline, being irresponsible, and conceding and tolerating mistakes have affected the speed of production. According to an editorial published in the newspaper TRUD at the end of March, 1984, in every organization of the rural construction department, the average per-capita time of worker absenteeism increased by 50 percent over 1983, the number of absentee workers accounted for one-fifth of the total work force in the rural construction department. According to statistics, after paydays and holidays, as a result of excessive drinking, labor productivity would generally drop from 15 percent to 30 percent. Slack discipline and dereliction of duty created convenient situations for some gangsters to steal capital and goods from the country.

Therefore, on the tenth day after Gorbachev assumed power, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo called a regular meeting, stressing the strengthening of labor, state, and party discipline and stating the need to wage resolute struggle against the phenomena of violating the law and discipline and being irresponsible. On 4 April, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo called another meeting, deciding to adopt political and economic measures to prevent

the phenomenon of excessive drinking and demanding that the prevention of excessive drinking be regarded as a serious political task.

Improving Economic Systems

In the Soviet Union, many enterprise leaders and economists hold that at present the "centralization of domestic management and planning has already produced negative influences on the development of the national economy." There is so little decisionmaking power that "factory directors do not even have the power to spend several hundred roubles in production."

Gorbachev has already begun to notice the above malpractices, and in several of his recent speeches, he stressed that: "It is necessary to carry out a thorough reform of economic relations and all social relations"; "it is necessary to adopt measures to improve the economic structure and management that will actively display the initiatives and enthusiasm of labor collectives" and "advocate undertaking intensive social production"; "when intensifying central planning, it is necessary to continue to expand the power of enterprises, carry out true economic accounting, and on this basis enhance the concern of enterprises and staff and workers for the final labor results." Recently, some factories in the Soviet Union have tried to expand the financial powers of enterprises, and the method of enterprises and the state sharing profits according to fixed proportions. In agriculture, products produced by state-owned farms, collective farms, and individuals are allowed to be sold on the market to enhance the enthusiasm of enterprises, staff, and workers for production and to meet the needs of residents for fresh fruits and vegetables.

Readjusting Cadre Contingents.

With economic construction developing thoroughly, the new Soviet leaders are beginning to solve cadre problems; gradually dismissing and replacing some aged and incompetent cadres and renewing cadre contingents. Recently, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Party Central Committee of every union republic as well as the party committee of every autonomous region all successively called meetings to discuss implementing the spirit of the March special plenary session of the Central Committee. All the topics for discussion were cadre questions.

In order to strengthen discipline and laws, so far the three ministers in charge of petroleum, natural gas, and electricity have been replaced, and more than [number mission] people who are regional first secretaries and leaders of republics have been dismissed.

While consolidating the cadre contingents, the CPSU emphasizes paying attention to training reserve young cadres, and, in selecting and promoting cadres, to soliciting opinions from the masses in grass roots units. In the past couple of years, more than 1, 000 cadres in the border areas of Krasnodar have been appointed through open discussions of the masses. The practice has been commended by PRAVDA.

SOVIET UNION

CHONGQING LEADER LAYS WREATH FOR SOVIET VOLUNTEERS

HK110217 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, in order to mark the 40th anniversary of victory in the antifascist war, as commissioned by the Sichuan Provincial People's Government, Chongqing City Vice Mayor (Huang Yun) and Foreign Affairs Office Deputy Director (Jin Yi) went to Eling Park yesterday afternoon to lay wreaths at the memorial of Soviet Red Army volunteers who were killed in China during the war of resistance against Japan.

The 9th of May marks the 40th anniversary of victory over the German fascists in Europe. In order to mark this day of victory, always remember the lesson of this war, and preserve world peace, the Sichuan Provincial People's Government specially commissioned the Chongqing City People's Government to represent it in laying a wreath at the memorial of the two Soviet Red Army martyrs sacrificed in China during the war of resistance against Japan, (Stuyev) and (Katanov), so as to deeply mourn them and extend them a lofty salute. The note from the provincial government attached to the wreath read: Eternal glory of the Soviet Red Army martyrs sacrificed in the war against fascism.

CSO: 4005/920

SOVIET UNION

FURTHER ON 9 MAY MOSCOW MILITARY PARADE

OW110439 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 9 May (XINHUA)--A grand military parade was held in Moscow Red Square this morning to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in their war of national defense.

Marshal Sokolov, Soviet minister of national defense, inspected the military parade. In his speech at the parade, he praised the fighters and workers who fought at home and on the front for their extremely difficult struggle to win the war. He pointed out: The United States, Britain, France, China and other countries made important contributions to winning victory.

He said: We will inevitably retaliate against anyone who invades the Soviet Union and its allies. In addition, he said: The Soviet Union is prepared to seek, together with other countries, a mutually acceptable agreement with a view to diminishing the menace of war.

Heroes, partisan fighters, and underground workers of the defensive war years received today's inspection. Also receiving inspection were high-ranking generals of the Soviet Army and phalanxes composed of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force,

Gorbachev, Tikhonov, and other Soviet party and state leaders; some foreign delegations, and envoys stationed in the Soviet Union were at today's parade.

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Li Zhewang, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, was present at the military parade.

CSO: 4005/920

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET WAR DEAD HONORED BY LOCAL LEADERS

OW101416 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--On the morning of 9 May, the People's Governments of Heilongjiang Province and Harbin City, as well as the provincial and city chapters of China-USSR Friendship Association placed wreaths at the Soviet Red Army Martyrs Tomb, the Martyrs Tower, and the Martyrs Monument.

On the morning of 9 May, the People's Governments of Jilin Province and Changchun City placed wreaths at the Soviet Red Army Martyrs Tower at the People's Square in Changchun City. Wreaths were presented by Liu Yunzhao, vice provincial governor and chairman of the Jilin Provincial Chapter of China-USSR Friendship Association; Vice Governor Gao Dezhan; and Xu Qing, vice mayor of Changchun City.

On the morning of 9 May, Zhang Zhiyuan, vice governor of Liaoning Province, Gao Jizhong, vice mayor of Shengyang City; Liu Xiaoping, vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Chapter of China-USSR Friendship Association; and responsible persons of the departments concerned separately placed wreaths at the Monument of the Fallen Officers and Soldiers of the Soviet Red Army, as well as at the Soviet Red Army Martyrs Tomb.

On the morning of 8 May, responsible persons of the Hebei Provincial People's Government went to Zhangbei County to place wreaths at the Soviet-Mongolian Joint Army Martyrs Monument. Presenting wreaths were Wang Zuwu, vice provincial governor; and responsible persons of the Provincial Civil Affairs Department, the Zhangjiakou Prefectural Administrative Office, and the Zhangbei County People's Government.

On the morning of 9 May, Wang Libin, vice governor of the Hubei Provincial People's Government; Wang Jie, vice mayor of the Wuhan City People's Government; and Deng Ken, chairman of the Hubei Provincial and the Wuhan City chapters of China-USSR Friendship Association, went to the Jiefang Park in Hankou to place wreaths at the Soviet Air Force Martyrs Tomb.

CSO: 4005/920

PRC'S KANG KEQING MEETS, FETES THAI PRINCESS

HK160700 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1540 GMT 15 May 85

["Kang Keqing Meets, on Behalf of Deng Yingchao, the Elder Sister of the King of Thailand"---XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, met and feted Princess Galyani Vadhana, elder sister of the King of Thailand, on behalf of Chairman Deng Yingchao this afternoon.

After the meeting, Kang Keqing gave a banquet in honor of the distinguished Thai guests.

Kang Keqing first proposed a toast at the banquet. She said: Thailand is a friendly neighbouring country of the Chinese people. In the 10 years since China and Thailand established diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have comprehensively and rapidly developed, and the mutual contacts between the leaders of our two countries and peoples from all walks of life have strengthened our mutual understanding and trust. The traditional friendship between our two peoples has entered a period of closer friendship.

She said: The Chinese people cherish a sincere and friendly affection for the Thai people and have a high respect for the contributions made by His Majesty the King and the Queen, as well as the royal family, in developing Sino-Thai relations.

She expressed the belief that the current visit of the princess will certainly make new contributions to the friendly relations between China and Thailand.

Proposing a toast, Princess Galyani said: I am very pleased to visit China at a time when both Thailand and China will celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. I think the friendly relations and mutual understanding between the two countries will be further promoted and developed through this visit.

She said: The peoples of Thailand and China have had very close relations since ancient times. In the past 10 years both parties have trusted and

understood each other, and this has created favorable conditions for the smooth development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Both Thailand and China are developing countries. The fundamental aim of the developing countries is to raise the living standards of the people. In this respect, I admire the policies formulated by Chinese leaders on rural reform and on reform of the economic structure.

Werensrachun Tannaphong, Thai ambassador to China, as well as diplomatic officials of the embassy, attended the meeting and the banquet.

CSO: 4005/920

THAI OFFICIAL CONCERNED ABOUT SOVIET BUILDUP

OW150342 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Bangkok, 14 May (XINHUA)--The current strategic situation of the world economy may be more tense than ever before, but the Thai Government is optimistic about the future, because "we are the masters of our own destiny."

The remarks were made by Thai Deputy Prime Minister Sonthi Bunyachai here today at a seminar on "Security and Economic Development of Southeast Asia from the Year 1985 to the Year 2000," organized jointly by two U.S. bodies--fusion energy foundation and executive intelligence review.

In his inaugural address, the Deputy Prime minister expressed concern over the security of the Thai eastern border and the persistent and systematic build-up of Soviet forces in the region. The ASEAN countries must make more efforts to develop their economy while safeguarding their security, he said.

Some 60 representatives of banks, industrial enterprises, universities and press circles from Asian, European and American countries are attending the two-day seminar which will discuss four problems, including the strategy for economic development in Southeast Asia and military security in the region.

Reviewing ASEAN's current economic situation, Boonchu Rajanastien, former deputy prime minister of Thailand and chairman of the Siam City Bank Limited in Bangkok, put forth a five-point suggestions to cope with the global economic problems in the next 15 years. The suggestion is composed of the following points:

"Firstly, increased national and regional self-reliance and self-sufficiency is becoming a high priority.

"Secondly, exports of primary commodities will increasingly be subject to the volatile whims of the international markets.

"Thirdly, as less developed nations move into labor intensive manufacturing, the ASEAN countries must rapidly increase the technology and capital intensity of their economic activities.

"Fourthly, in order to accomplish this overall increase in productivity based upon increasing inputs of technology and capital, we will have to overcome the severe structural rigidities and inefficiencies that currently characterize our economies.

"Fifthly, growing underemployment and unemployment will emerge as a basic threat to our social fabrics unless our social fabrics unless our economies' employment absorption potential is dramatically increased. By the end of this century ASEAN's population is expected to be around 400 million, of which some 160 million are likely to be living in urban centers. This means that the major portion of this population increase will have to find industrial employment."

CSO: 4000/222

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

JPRS-CPS-85-054
5 June 1985

BURMESE OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN KUNMING 15 MAY

HK170839 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] (U Shenglun), chief representative of the Burmese side of the Sino-Burmese border combined inspection committee, and U Hla Shwe, Burmese ambassador to China, and his party, totaling seven persons, arrived in Kunming the day before yesterday [15 May].

Last night [16 May], Dao Guodong, vice governor of Yunnan Province, met and gave a banquet in honor of the chief representative of the Burmese side and the Burmese ambassador to China in the Kunming Restaurant. Those who attended the banquet to help entertain the guests of honor were Li Daikang, vice mayor of Kunming City, and responsible persons of departments concerned of Yunnan Province. Shen Weiliang, chief representative of the Chinese side of the Sino-Burmese border combined inspection committee, also attended the meeting and the banquet.

On 17 May, the Burmese guests will go to Ruili to visit the personnel of the Burmese side who have been taking part in Sino-Burmese border combined inspection.

CSO: 4005/920

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

HUSAYN SAID SEEKING BASIS FOR TALKS WITH U.S.

OW162136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, 16 May (XINHUA)--King Husayn of Jordan left Abu Dhabi for home today following two rounds of talks with President Zayid ibn Sultan al Nahayyan on the latest Midease peace moves.

According to reports from Abu Dhabi, Husayn, who earlier visited Qatar, reviewed with Zayid the development of the Palestinian cause, joint Palestinian-Jordanian moves at the Arab and international levels, as well as the formulation of a unified Arab stance on current issues.

During the talks, both leaders emphasized the "necessity of joint Arab action in the interest of the Arab cause and continued consultations and contacts between the two Arab leaders."

Husayn's visit followed his meeting earlier this week with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Jordan, where they discussed the possibilities for Palestinian representation in direct peace talks with Israel.

Gulf diplomatic sources here said that Husayn's recent visits were aimed at crystalizing an Arab united stance on the Mideast situation. Such a stance, it is believed, could serve as a basis for talks with U.S. administration officials during the king's coming visit to Washington.

Before Husayn left for home, his accompanying delegation headed for Muscat, the Sultanate of Oman, where Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i is expected to brief Omani officials on the outcome of the just-concluded visit of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to China.

CSO: 4000/222

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

HAYDEN ON SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

OW152210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Islamabad, 15 May (XINHUA)--Visiting Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden today reiterated his country's opposition to Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan.

Hayden arrived here this afternoon for a three-day official visit. He demanded that the Soviets withdraw from Afghanistan.

Talking to reporters upon his arrival, Mr Hayden described the Soviet intervention as "wrong and unlawful." The Australian Government, he added, has also expressed its support for the Afghan refugees affected by the intervention.

Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, who was at the airport to welcome the Australian foreign minister, expressed Pakistan's deep appreciation of Australia's support for Pakistan's just and principled stand on the Afghanistan issue.

Hayden is expected to hold wide ranging talks with his Pakistan counterpart on bilateral subjects and on the international situation.

During his stay in Pakistan, he will also fly to Peshawar and visit an Afghan refugee camp.

CSO: 4000/222

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

USSR ENVOY INVITED TO VISIT AFGHAN AREAS

OW160734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Islamabad, 16 May (XINHUA)--An Afghan resistance organization Wednesday invited Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan Vitaliy S. Smirnov to visit the liberated areas in Afghanistan and persuade Soviet prisoners of war to return to their homeland.

Burhanuddin Rabbani, chief of the Jamiate-Islami [spelling as received] group said in a statement that his group urged Smirnov to accept its invitation.

He said that Smirnov, along with foreign reporters and television crews, would be welcome to "visit our liberated areas" in Afghanistan and meet with Soviet prisoners who refuse "to return to the same hell from where they had escaped." [quotation marks as received] The Soviet war prisoners would be permitted to return if the Soviet ambassador was able to persuade them to do so, he added.

He said, 230,000 Soviet troops were currently engaged in "the mass killing" of civilians in Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, Rabbani dismissed Soviet and Afghan charges that members of his group blew up an ammunition dump in Pakistan territory on 27 April, killing 12 Soviet prisoners and an equal number of Afghan prisoners.

CSO: 4000/222

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

MUSLIM DELEGATION ENTERTAINED IN SAUDI ARABIA

OW160801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, 15 May (XINHUA)--Abdula Omar Nasef, secretary-general of the Islamic World League, gave a party in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, this evening in honor of the visiting Chinese Muslim delegation.

A spokesman for the delegation told XINHUA in a telephone interview that Abdula Omar Nasef and two other deputy secretaries-general met the members of the delegation at the headquarters of the league respectively this morning and they had talks on increasing contacts between the Chinese and Saudi Muslims.

The delegation led by Hei Boli, chairman of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Government, arrived in Saudi Arabia on 8 May and went on a pilgrimage to Caaba the same evening. It has also visited Mecca, Jiddah, Riyadh, al-Jubayl, al-Taif and other places.

The delegation will leave Saudi Arabia for home next Sunday.

CSO: 4000/222

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PLO'S 'ARAFAT, JORDANIAN MINISTER ON PRC VISIT

OW142325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Amman, 14 May (XINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), left Amman for Tunis in the early morning today after concluding a one-day visit to Jordan.

'Arafat stopped over here after a visit to China as head of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

During his stay here, he met Jordanian Prime Minister Rifa'i on Monday and informed the latter of the successful results of the visit to China of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation led by him. Later, he attended a meeting held by Palestine National Council members who are based here.

Talking to newsmen, both 'Arafat and Jordanian Vice-Premier and Minister of Education 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Magali, a member of the joint delegation, expressed satisfaction with the China visit. 'Arafat said that this visit to China was the most successful visit he had ever made.

The Chinese leaders in their talks with the delegation stressed their firm and principled stand for the national cause of the Arab people, the Palestinian cause in particular, and their support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and joint action, 'Arafat said.

China would make efforts for convening an international conference for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem, for a fair and comprehensive solution to the issue of Palestine and for an end to the Israeli occupation of all Arab territories including Jerusalem, he added.

Al-Magali said: "We have received support and encouragement from the Chinese leaders. This has increased our hope and made us more optimistic. Meanwhile, we also saw for ourselves the great support from Chinese people of all strata for PLO and their praise for its leader Yasir 'Arafat."

Al-Magali also expressed gratitude to the Chinese leaders and people for their warm entertainment.

CSO: 4000/222

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

'ARAFAT ON POLICY ON RECOGNIZING ISRAEL

OW152236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Washington, 15 May (XINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), said in an interview that he is ready to accept explicitly United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 which recognizes Israel's right to exist if the United States explicitly endorses the right of the Palestinian people to "self-determination."

'Arafat, speaking to reporters from THE WASHINGTON POST yesterday in Amman, Jordan, also voiced pessimism about any immediate breakthrough. Despite the talks here this week between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Jordan's King Husayn, "nothing has changed" to push ahead the three-month-old joint Jordanian-PLO peace initiative, he said.

Shultz just ended his three-day mission to the Middle East, failing to make a breakthrough of gathering momentum for the stalled peace process in the region.

Asked if he would explicitly accept 242 by name if the United States explicitly endorsed Palestinian "self-determination," he said "yes" and, "absolutely."

When questioned about the key UN resolution, which calls for Israel to return lands occupied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war in the return for peace agreements, 'Arafat said "We are not refusing 242 because it is a resolution, while we are refusing 242 because it does not treat us as people."

"I would accept all the international legality. It is very clear what I am saying," he said when asked if he would accept Israel's right to exist, adding that "we are not against this resolution. It is simple and clear."

THE WASHINGTON POST carried 'Arafat's interview today, said 'Arafat's endorsement of Security Council Resolution 242 appeared designed to improve chances for a dialogue between the PLO and the United States by taking a step toward accepting a key American demand.

Washington has refused since 1975 to have official contacts with the Palestinian political leaders. The U.S. has committed itself not to talk to the PLO directly, even as part of a joint delegation with Jordan, unless the PLO

recognizes resolution 242 and explicitly accepts Israel's right to exist.

The Reagan administration has rejected a specific endorsement of Palestinian self-determination since it could lead to the establishing of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza Strip territories. Although there was no immediate American response to the statement by 'Arafat, some officials in the administration had cited the kind of formula voiced by 'Arafat as a key to moving the stalled Middle East peace process off the dead center.

CSO: 4000/222

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH BHUTAN REVIEWED

OW160648 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 15 May 85

[Article by Zhou Gang under the rubric "International Current Events": "In the Friendly Country of Lei Long"]

[Excerpts] A 9-member Chinese Government official delegation led by Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing left for Bhutan early last month by Bhutan's Lei Long airline. The plane landed in Paro, an important city in the western part of Bhutan.

Accompanied by Bhutanese Foreign Ministry official Mr (Yi Wang), we left for the capital, Thimphu, by car. His Majesty the King of Bhutan Jigme Singye Wangchuck granted us an audience on the morning of 4 April. He said: The people of our two countries have been getting along well over the past hundreds of years without any disputes. The difference between the two countries on the border issue is also a minor one, and I hope a satisfactory solution will be achieved. The king praised China's foreign policy and the achievements it has made in national construction with its own efforts. The king's remarks expressed the Bhutanese people's deep affection toward the Chinese people.

China and Bhutan have been friendly neighbors for a long time. The people of the two countries have had a deep traditional friendship. The border areas between the two nations have been peaceful for a long time. Bhutan supported China in regaining its legal position in the United Nations. In 1972 and 1973, Bhutan sent observers to attend the Asian table tennis championships and the Asian-African-Latin American table tennis invitational tournament in Beijing. The charge d'affaires ad-interim at the Chinese Embassy in India attended the coronation ceremony of the new Bhutanese king in June, 1974, and was accorded a warm reception. In 1985, foreign ministers of the two countries met in New York where they agreed that the two countries will hold talks on the border issue. In a meeting with the Bhutanese delegation led by (Amu Puladan) last spring, Premier Zhao Ziyang set forth China's policies of developing a neighborly and friendly relationship with Bhutan.

During the stay in Bhutan, the Chinese Government official delegation was deeply moved by the Bhutanese people's sincere affection toward the Chinese people. When we left Thimphu and Paro for home, we reluctantly bade farewell to our Bhutanese friends. We sincerely wish our friendly neighbor, the Kingdom of Bhutan, will be prosperous, wealthy, and strong, and our brotherly Bhutanese peoples happy and lucky.

CSO: 4005/920

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL MEETS SRI LANKA EDUCATION GROUP--Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--Zhou Qucheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with a visiting Sri Lanka education delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Higher Education A. M. R. B. Atlanayake here this morning at the Great Hall of the People. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 16 May 85 OW]

AFGHAN REBELS ATTACK SOVIET BASES--Islamabad, 16 May (XINHUA)--Afghan resistance forces last week attacked a major Soviet airfield in western Afghanistan, the Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) reported today. Clouds of smoke were seen over the airfield at Shindand in Farah Province and a laboratory in the airfield was seen in flames after the attack, APP said. The airfield, where more than 100 Soviet planes and helicopters are reportedly kept, is of strategic importance to Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan. The resistance forces also launched an attack last week on Jalalabad airbase in Nangarhar Province, eastern Afghanistan, killing eight Soviet troops and wounding seventeen others. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 16 May 85 OW]

ENVOY TO UAE RESTATES INVITATION--Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--Hu Changlin, Chinese ambassador to Abu Dhabi today reaffirmed Chinese President Li Xiannian's invitation to the president of the United Arab Emirates to visit China. According to reports from Abu Dhabi, the reaffirmation was made when Hu presented credentials to the United Arab Emirates President Zayid ibn Sultan al Nahayyan. Hu expressed the hope that the friendship, especially economic cooperation between the two countries will be strengthened. President Zayid also expressed the hope to enhance the two countries' cooperation on the basis of mutual respect. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 15 May 85 OW]

PENG CHONG MEETS IRAQI MINISTER--Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, met with Iraqi Minister of Youth Nouri Faisal Shaher here at the Great Hall of the People here today. Minister Li Menghua and Vice-Minister Yuan Weimin of the Chinese State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and Iraqi ambassador to China H. E. Dr Rashid M. S. al-Rifai were also present at the meeting. At the invitation of the Chinese State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Shaher and his party arrived in Beijing last Saturday. They held discussions with Li Menghua on 12 May. The Iraqi guests visited scenery spots in Beijing and Tianjin. They will leave here for home tomorrow. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 15 May 85 OW]

WESTERN EUROPE

SWEDEN TO HELP NICARAGUA MINIMIZE U.S. EMBARGO

OW142331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Stockholm, 14 May (XINHUA)--Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom said in congress Monday, Sweden will help Nicaragua minimize the effect of the U.S. embargo, the local press reported here today.

Bodstrom said the U.S. embargo against Nicaragua has made peace efforts in Central America more difficult and goes against the Contadora peace proposals supported by the Swedish Government.

State Secretary Gosta Edgren told the DAILY NEWS that the Swedish Government has allocated 10,000 tons of wheat for a relief shipment to Nicaragua and that in the next fiscal year, Swedish aid to Nicaragua will increase from this year's 75 million kronas to 90 million (about 1 million U.S. dollars).

In addition, Nicaragua has received a special export loan from Sweden of 40 million kronas for the purchase of mining equipment it badly needs, Edgren said.

Edgren disclosed that economic aid to Nicaragua will be one of the issues to be discussed between the Swedish Government and the visiting Spanish prime minister this week.

CSO: 4000/222

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

BRITISH AUTHOR HAN SUYIN WELCOMED--Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice-chairwoman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, met British woman writer Han Suyin here this afternoon. The meeting took place at the former residence of Madame Soong Ching Ling, the late honorary president of the People's Republic of China. Kang is chairwoman of the Soong Ching Ling Foundation, while Han Suyin is its council member. They had a cordial conversation and discussed the work of the foundation. Also attending the meeting were Situ Huimin, another Council member, and Jiang Jingwen, secretary general of the foundation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 8 May 85 OW]

AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND--Lin Aili, the new Chinese ambassador to Finland, presented credentials to Finnish President Koivisto on the morning of 15 April. After receiving the credentials, President Koivisto had a cordial and friendly conversation with Ambassador Lin Aili. He said that Finland had close relations with China, and that the last few years had seen rapid growth of the volume of trade between the two countries. He expressed the hope that the Finland-China relations would be further developed. Ambassador Lin said that she would strive to further the cooperation between the two countries in all fields, in particular economic and technical cooperation. [Excerpts] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 16 Apr 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/920

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

CSSR NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Zdenko Cheben gave a reception here today in celebration of the national day and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country. Among those present were Vice-Premier Li Peng, Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power Qian Zhengying, Minister of Chemical Industry Qin Zhongda, Minister in Charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission Li Menghua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen and leaders of other departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Beijing also attended the reception. A Czechoslovak feature film was shown in Beijing by the Chinese Ministry of Culture yesterday for the occasion. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 9 May 85 OW]

PRC, GDR SIGN EDUCATION ACCORD--Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--An agreement on vocational education cooperation between China and the German Democratic Republic was signed here today. Chinese Vice-Minister of Education Huang Xinbai and Deputy State Secretary for Vocational Education of the Democratic Germany, Dr Horst Kuhn signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments. Attending the signing ceremony were Chinese Minister of Education He Dongchang and Ambassador of the Democratic Germany to China Rolf Berthold. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 16 May 85 OW]

SHANGHAI DELEGATION LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAVIA--At the invitation of the Yugoslavian city of Zagreb, a Shanghai municipal goodwill delegation left for Zagreb yesterday. The delegation, headed by Comrade Zhang Dinghong, member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, will attend celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Yugoslavia and Zagreb and will pay a friendly visit to the Yugoslavian city. Accompanying the delegation is a Shanghai acrobatic troupe which will give performances during the visit. Huang Ju, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and Qian Xuezhong, secretary general of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, saw the delegation and the troupe off at the airport. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 85 p 3 OW]

CSO: 4005/920

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

XI ZHONGXUN FETES DELEGATION FROM GUINEA-BISSAU

OW161644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--Xi Zhongxun, Political Bureau and Secretariat member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and feted here this evening a delegation from the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde.

The delegation is led by Vasco Cabral, member of the party's Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee.

In his toast, Xi praised the people of Guinea-Bissau for the achievements they had made in implementing their domestic and foreign policies since their independence.

There existed between the two parties, countries and peoples a traditional friendship fostered in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation, and developed in the construction of their countries, he said. There was a sound basis to such a friendship.

Cabral said that the visit by his delegation would help promote the friendship between the two parties and intensify their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The delegation arrived here this morning for a goodwill visit at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party.

CSO: 4000/222

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN MEETS TANZANIAN GROUP

OW101119 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpts] Han Peixin, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, met with all the members of a delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party led by its General Secretary Rashid Kawawa, at the Nanjing hotel here on the evening of 8 May.

After the meeting, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee hosted a banquet to warmly welcome General Secretary Kawawa and his entourage. Present on the occasion were Jiang Guanghua, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's International Liaison Department, who is accompanying the visiting delegation on its current tour of this province, and Tanzanian Ambassador to China Clement Kahama. Also present were Sun Han, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee; (Wu Shijian), deputy secretary of the Nanjing City CPC Committee; and responsible persons of provincial departments concerned (Gu Yu) and (Zheng Yuan).

The Tanzanian Revolutionary Party delegation arrived in Nanjing from Beijing by plane on the afternoon of 8 May.

CSO: 4005/920

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

ULANHU RECEIVES GHANAIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS--Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)--Newly appointed Ghanaian ambassador to China, Osei-Bonsu Amankwah, presented his credentials to Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu here this afternoon. Amankwah arrived here on 18 April. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 16 May 85 OW]

CONGOLESE INDUSTRY MINISTER GREETED--Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA)--State Councillor Zhang Jingfu today met with Alphonse Poaty, minister of medium and small enterprises of the People's Republic of the Congo, in the Great Hall of the People. Present on the occasion were Yang Bo, Chinese minister of light industry and Jean C. Ganga, Congolese ambassador in Beijing. The Congolese minister was honored at a banquet given by Yang Bo in the Great Hall of the People in the evening. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 14 May 85 OW]

PRC AMBASSADOR AT MAURITIUS CEREMONY--Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--Port Louis report: A foundation stone-laying ceremony for the Plaisance Airport building, being built by China with China's investment [to zi 2121 6327], was held on 8 May. Mauritian Prime Minister Jugnauth presided over and spoke at the ceremony. He praised this aid project as a new sign of the long friendship between Mauritian people and Chinese people. Present at the ceremony were Mauritian Governor General Ramgoolam and Chinese Ambassador to Mauritius Chen Duan. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 9 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/920

PRC FORUM DISCUSSES NEW INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ORDER

Hk060128 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 85 p 7

[Report by Zhang Li [1728 7812]: "Forum on the Question of the New International Information Order Held in Beijing"]

[Text] From 23 April to 25 April, the "forum on the new international information order" sponsored by the Institute of Journalism of the Academy of Social Sciences of China was held in Beijing. The forum was attended by 30 representatives from the National Committee of China's Education, Science, and Culture Organization, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and journalism circles in the capital and the rest of the country.

The representatives who spoke at the forum pointed out that there has been a protracted international dispute over the question of free information exchanges in and outside UNESCO since the 1970's. Some Western countries, represented by the United States, have been adhering to the principle of a "free exchange of information" and have stressed that any news medium must be given an unrestricted right to collect, transmit, and publish the news anywhere in the world. Many Third World countries have accused the four major Western news agencies of stressing the advanced countries but ignoring the Third World countries both in the quantity and quality of their international news reports. What is more, the Western news agencies often show prejudice against the Third World countries in their news reports, thus damaging the image of the Third World. The Third World countries have demanded that this unfair international information exchange order be changed and that a new international information exchange order which is beneficial to the development of the national economies and cultures of Third World countries be established.

The representatives also pointed out that this international dispute on news dissemination involves many deep questions and has aroused intense struggles. At the end of 1984, this dispute became more complicated due to the American withdrawal from UNESCO. The present forum was aimed at calling for national attention and study on this question through discussions.

The forum discussed the background of the new international information order, the nature and significance of this dispute, the focal point of the dispute on the new international information order, the issues under dispute, the results of the dispute, and the prospect for the establishment of a new international

information order. The representatives also expressed their opinions from various angles such as the journalistic theory, international law, international relations, the new technology in international information dissemination systems and so on.

The representatives unanimously agreed that the international dispute presently occurring over international information dissemination is the continuation and deepening of the international decolonization movement following World War II, and that the questions raised in the dispute are highly academic. On the one hand, we must firmly support the reasonable demands of the Third World countries and improve our own information dissemination system by strengthening cooperation with Third World countries in exchange of information. On the other hand, in order to strengthen international cooperation, we should try to win over the various international news agencies to contribute to the economic development and social progress of the Third World countries through dialogues and consultations.

Finally, the representatives suggested that a research group on the question of the new international information order be set up in the Academy of Journalism in the capital.

Zhong Peizhang, director of the Information Bureau of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; Shang Kai, director of Institute of Journalism of the Academy of Social Sciences of China; and Dai Bang, deputy director of the Institute of Journalism of the Academy of Social Sciences of China spoke at the forum.

CSO: 4005/928

PRC'S MA HONG ON REFORMING SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH SYSTEM

HK090626 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 85 p 1

[Report by Zhang Ming [1728 7686]: "Ma Hong Speaks on Reform of the System of Social Science Study"]

[Text] At the first national symposium on intersection sciences [jiancha kexue 0074 0643 4430 1331] which was recently held by the Chinese Scientific Association, Comrade Ma Hong gave his opinion on reforming the system of the studies of social sciences, pointing out that there should be an open system for social scientific research.

Ma Hong said: Under the influence of the new technological revolution in the world which is now advancing vigorously, some noticeable trends and characteristics have appeared in the realm of contemporary social science. For example, studies in the social sciences have become more comprehensive and have used more mathematical methods to make more accurate analyses; the studies have been more oriented to forecasting future developments and to issues encountered by all countries; and closer relations have developed between basic theoretical research and applied research. In particular, the economic structure reforms which are now in progress in our country provide the most important subject of comprehensive research in many branches of social science. In addition, we will have to deal with a series of important subjects, such as coordinated technological, social, and economic development, the forecast of technological, social, and economic developments, the assessment of some key projects, the formulation of various laws and regulations, the planning of urban and rural construction, and the handling of environment, energy, and population issues. These are all important questions in our modernization program. In short, we must uphold and develop Marxism in the practice of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. This requires that our social scientific studies provide new theories, new research methods, and cooperate more closely with our natural scientific workers. At the same time, an open system should be formed in our social scientific studies so as to ensure that the studies are oriented to reality, are linked with natural science and technology, are associated with various schools of thought, and are oriented to our modernization drive, the world, and the future. Marxism represents all progressive ideas of mankind. Only by forming an open system in our social scientific studies can we really develop Marxism.

Ma Hong said: One of the defects of our existing system of social scientific research is its self-seclusion. This is reflected in the fact that social scientific studies are not closely linked with the development of social practice and with the development of natural science and technology, and there is a lack of proper cooperation and relations between social science and natural science and between different branches of social science. The research projects in social science are limited to a narrow scope. No systematic and in-depth study of foreign things has been made. This seclusive situation has also caused these problems: The scope of knowledge of our social science research personnel is too narrow; the research projects are out-of-date; little new theory has been developed; and the means and methods of research are backward. Therefore, in the course of reforming the social scientific research system, we should concentrate our efforts on modernizing our means and methods of research, training system, organization, and management.

Then, Ma Hong stressed the modernization of the research projects in social science. He said that the modernization of research projects pinpoints the level, quality, and efficiency of the scientific research work. So we must make great efforts to solve this issue and should work out good research plans for various branches of science and for various key projects. In this regard, we should give priority to the major comprehensive research projects which have Chinese characteristics and reflect the achievements of the modern scientific and technological revolution. In addition, we should actively develop the studies of new branches of science. We should establish new research branches in a planned and orderly way in light of the needs in our modernization program and the capacity of our research contingent. When enrolling graduate students and sending students to foreign countries, we should also give priority to the training of research personnel in new branches of learning.

Ma Hong put forward three proposals for strengthening the relations and cooperation between social science and natural and technological science: Initiating comprehensive and marginal research projects and inviting experts of relevant branches of science to join the research projects; establishing regular relations in research work between institutes of the Academy of Social Sciences and various natural and technological science research units; training personnel for comprehensive research projects jointly by the graduate student college of the China Academy of Sciences and the graduate student college of the China Academy of Social Sciences, conferring double academic degrees, encouraging students of natural and technological sciences to take the graduate courses of social science, and encouraging students of social science to take selective courses in natural sciences. In addition, he proposed that academic societies that cut across different branches of science and comprehensive academic journals be established so as to attract research personnel from different branches of science to join comprehensive academic activities.

RENMIN RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING STUDY OF SUN YAT-SEN

HK090933 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 85 p 5

[Article by Jin Chongji [6855 0394 0644]: "Further Strengthen the Study of Sun Yat-sen"--"Excerpts" of Speech at the International Symposium on the Study of Sun Yat-sen]

[Text] As far as Sun Yat-sen studies in China are concerned, work in this respect still calls for further deepening and expansion. It calls for not only the strengthening of macrostudies but also the deepening of analysis. In study, Sun Yat-sen must also be linked with the era in which he existed. Here several aspects are tentatively studied.

First, the revolution led by Sun Yat-sen or the road followed by him is not just a phenomenon peculiar to China, given its social conditions. It is of significance in contemporary Chinese history; it is also an important historical phenomenon that carries worldwide significance. This was a bourgeois democratic revolution that happened in a semicolonial and semifeudal state. It was very different from the bourgeois democratic revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries. It ran into new conditions and new problems not encountered by Western revolutionaries at that time. It therefore had its own peculiar features where a number of problems were concerned. In a way, it can be said that it was similar in many respects to the national revolutions in many countries of the Third World today.

For example, for Sun Yat-sen, living in a semicolonial state long enslaved by imperialist powers, the pursuit of national independence and wealth and strength was always the greatest driving force behind his selfless devotion to dogged struggle. He said: "What do the three people's principles mean? Put most simply, the three people's principles mean the idea of saving the country." This is "because the three people's principles promote China's equality in international status, in political status, and in economic status, enabling China to always hold its own in the world." This problem occupied a far more significant share of Sun Yat-sen's attention than of that of those revolutionaries in the Western bourgeois democratic revolutions. But due to the weakness of the revolutionary forces led by him and a very long period of fertile imagination on his part regarding some imperialist countries, there appeared contradictions. Also, Sun Yat-sen was a great democrat. He had received a systematic contemporary education and hated intensely despotism

and ignorance of the medieval kind. The idea of "democratic rights" advocated by him had a great enlightening effect on contemporary China. But he had insufficient confidence in the masses. What was left over from several thousand years of feudal society (such as paternalism in secret societies and parties) had produced, more or less, an effect on him, which sometimes even reached the stage of dictatorship and the pursuit of a personality cult, though that was not a basic trait of his. This was another contradiction. Furthermore, Sun Yat-sen eagerly looked forward to China's industrialization, but he also saw the serious social defects of Western bourgeois countries. Therefore, a dual task, or mutually contradictory tasks, confronted him--calling for developing capitalism in China and at the same time energetically trying to avoid the social defects of capitalism. He became a subjective socialist. In the evening of his life, he ended up as the friend of communists.

Explanations for all these things, including the various contradictions in his thinking and actions, can not be found in himself alone. They had the characteristics of the era and of society. In this type of bourgeois democratic revolution, he was an outstanding typical figure.

Therefore, if we study everything about him within a still broader range of world history, comparing him with revolutionaries during the period of the Western bourgeois democratic revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries, with revolutionaries in the national liberation movements in the colonial and semicolonial states in the early 20th century, with the statesmen and thinkers of the Third World today, and with many contemporary Chinese figures, and make an elaborate analysis of the similarities and dissimilarities between them, we can definitely discover some problems worth noting and studying and find many wholesome things therein that provide enlightenment.

Second, Sun Yat-sen was a great patriot and a great democrat. But how could the lofty goals that he fought for be realized? He was always in a state of ceaselessly exploring and searching. His life could be described as that of an explorer.

We must also take note of an important feature of Sun Yat-sen's way of thinking. Sun Yat-sen was erudite and was also a man with a very high ideological level in his era. But he was by no means the kind of scholar who confined himself to the study, lost in thought. He was instead a revolutionary, always engaging in practice in the heat of battle. He also paid particular attention to listening to the cry of facts and set store by the study of the conditions of China. He said: "The solution to social problems must be based on facts and we cannot just use theories as a basis for deduction." He also said: "We must base data on facts before we can work out ways and means. If we just use theories as a basis for working out ways and means, such ways cannot be reliable. The reason is that there are true and false theories. Only after testing can we know whether they are right or wrong. It may be likened to the case of a theory having been discovered scientifically. As to whether it is, after all, right or wrong, it must be translated into fact and proved practicable before it can be described as a genuine theory."

Many doctrines and ideas put forth by Sun Yat-sen were not really created from the imagination. Nor were they products of "deduction based just on theory."

They were instead results of his encountering problems in real life that proved difficult to solve. Given the inadequacy of existing social theories and the existing reservoir of experience in his mind, studious and thinking Sun Yat-sen, never reconciled to some expedient policies and means put forth to cope with problems as they appeared, studied principles embodied in actual contradictions that he faced and boldly put forth things newly devised, politically and theoretically. Sun Yat-sen exuded lofty energy. Once he found that a problem had been thoroughly solved he immediately ran around making appeals and acting on it. Sometimes, his ideas must not only reckon with what should be done but also take into consideration how the best results could be achieved under the circumstances then prevailing. When he through practice, gradually came to know that he himself had actually erred (which was naturally not easy), he also unhesitatingly gave up any idea that he had previously long upheld, and started all over again. In his process, he really made many mistakes, sometimes even contradicting himself and meeting with people's condemnation. But on the whole, this was a great strong point regarding Sun Yat-sen. Here in lies the important secret of why, politically and theoretically, he could often create something surpassing that created by his predecessors, and of why he was always able to ceaselessly develop things and make progress. This is also a very important point as to why Sun Yat-sen was the person that he was, and different from others.

Therefore, in studying Sun Yat-sen's thinking and his doctrines and ideas, we must link the effort closely with those complicated circumstances in which Sun Yat-sen found himself in his actual life, and with those problems on which he pondered worriedly in revolutionary practice. We must also, at all times, understand this as a lively process of development. Only in this way can many problems be truthfully made clear.

In Sun Yat-sen, the qualities of a thinker and a doer were inseparably linked. Our study effort must naturally be brought into line with this characteristic. If we just adopt the method of "deduction from theory" in studying Sun Yat-sen's thinking and make some detached, static, and diagrammatic dissections, we can hardly get at the truth. This is also what Mr Sun Yat-sen himself could not have accepted.

Third, Sun Yat-sen's theories represent a vast system. It has both its origins and its developments. Its origins, as mentioned above, should be rooted in the facts of life in the Chinese revolution. Its developments are various ideological data that constitute Sun Yat-sen's own system of theories. They can be traced far back to traditional Chinese ideas and various social trends of thought prevailing in Europe and America and to statesmen and thinkers active in the early years of the 20th century. What effects did these multitudes of complicated ideological data have on the shaping and development of Sun Yat-sen's thinking and how he was influenced? This is a major theme with rich contents that we have studied with great inadequacy.

As far as the influence of Western thinking is concerned, the study of this theme calls for not only studying the respective effects, of all kinds, of Darwin, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Henry, George, John, Moorer, Williams, Virchow, and others on Sun Yat-sen in this respect, but also for making a comprehensive

study of conditions concerning the prevalence and even growth and decline of various social political ideas and trends of philosophical thought to which he could have been exposed in various specific periods (such as the period of Sun Yat-sen's stay in Britain before and after his London setback). We must energetically dig into historical data about what books were read by Sun Yat-sen at that time and who the people were with whom he kept in touch. We must analyze things a little to find out why, of the many schools of thought then prevalent, a large number of theories left few marks on Sun Yat-sen's thinking, and only these viewpoints alone had greater attraction for, and greater influence on him? Also, how, proceeding from the actual needs of China and his own existing system of thought, did he set about selecting, transforming, and using these ideological data? How, while drawing on everything in this mutually discriminating and even conflicting ideological data, did he handle, absorb, and mold things as his own theories? As far as this problem is concerned, if we set down or enumerate phenomena without regard to order of importance, putting them on a par, then we cannot make things clear.

Of course, these studies will definitely be limited by the inadequacy of the data. But some writers have come out with data-packed and highly enlightening articles on what were originally not very clear problems. It can be seen that it is also a fact that we have not exerted ourselves sufficiently in this respect.

As far as the influence of traditional Chinese thought is concerned, we, of course, do not agree with the way Dai Jitao dressed up Sun Yat-sen as successor to orthodox teachings prevailing since Yao, Shun, Yu, Tang, Wen, Wu, the Duke of Zhou, and Confucius, treating the feudal traditional culture of China as the core of Sun Yat-sen's thinking but as a great statesman and great thinker in contemporary China, Sun Yat-sen could not be separated from China's traditional culture. His criticizing and carrying on China's traditional culture is indeed a subject worth further study. In recent years, quite a few writers have reviewed Sun Yat-sen's philosophical thinking on the theory of knowing and doing and other subjects in light of the long process of development of China's philosophical thought--pointing out its relation to predecessors' theories and its own unique historical position. This is a source of enlightenment to readers. The contact, clash, and interaction between Eastern and Western cultures in cultural and ideological areas in contemporary China is a noteworthy subject of study. The role that Sun Yat-sen played in the process and his place in history are also worth studying.

Fourth, Sun Yat-sen's activities were never isolated personal acts. In the 30 years from the Hsing Chung Hui to the Kuomintang of China, there rallied around him quite a large number of people--social forces acting energetically and producing a great impact on the stage of China's history. This force had a mixed composition. Among its members were Huang Xing, Song Jiaoren, Ten Renfeng, Zhang Taiyan, Cai Yuanpei, Yu Youren, Liao Zhongkai, Zhu Zhixin, Soong Ching-ling, He Xiangning, Hu Hanmin, Wang Jingwei, Deng Zeru, Zhang Ji, Zou Lu, Lin Sen, Ju Zheng, Feng Ziyou, and also Chiang Kai-shek, Dai Jitao, Zhang Jingjiang, Wu Zhihui, and so forth. How could it have been possible for so many people of different backgrounds to always rally around Sun Yat-sen? What were the mutual relations between them? Why was it that there later occurred divisions and combinations of one kind or another? Such an analysis or study is a problem not to be overlooked in the contemporary Chinese history of class relations and class struggle.

Simultaneously with the study of Sun Yat-sen's speeches and ideas in the period of the 1911 revolution, people have done a lot of research on some important newspapers and magazines, such as MIN PAO [PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER] and MIN LI PAO [NEWSPAPER CREATED BY THE PEOPLE], and so forth, controlled by the Tung Ming Hui. Experience shows that if we should neglect things in this respect, our understanding of Sun Yat-sen's ideas and activities in this period would be incomplete. After the 1911 revolution, people also naturally paid inadequate attention to the study of Sun Yat-sen's own speeches in this period. Too little attention was paid to the study of important newspapers and magazines, such as MIN KUO [REPUBLIC], CHIEN SHE [CONSTRUCTION], HSING CHI PING LUNG [WEEKLY COMMENTS], MIN KUO JIH PAO [REPUBLIC DAILY], and so forth, controlled by the Kuomintang, the Chung Hua Revolutionary Party, and the Kuomintang of China prior to the death of Sun Yat-sen. This similarly made it impossible to have a complete understanding of Sun Yat-sen's ideas and activities in this period.

After Sun Yat-sen's death, given the great prestige that he enjoyed among the Chinese people and the tremendous impact of the theory of the three people's principles on the Chinese community, people were quick to study the three people's principles from various angles and provided different explanations and illustrations. Some are scientific and correct interpretations and some are distorted and incorrect ones. Among them, what were the interpretations of Sun Yat-sen's theory of the three people's principles by Hu Hanmin, Dai Jitao, Zhou Fohai, Shao Yuanchong, Gan Naiguang, Yang Youjiong, Ye Qing, Cui Shuqin, and so forth? What was the impact produced by such a theory on ideological circles in China? How should we treat ideological and social phenomena of this kind? These seemingly should also become part of the research work on Sun Yat-sen.

The communists of China have traditionally regarded themselves as successors to Mr Yat-sen's revolutionary cause. As early as before the founding of the PRC, Mao Zedong, in "On New Democracy" and other important works, made scientific remarks on Sun Yat-sen's great life and his place in China's history. Other party leaders also made many important remarks. Some comrades also made studies from various angles, coming out with a number of works, such as Hu Sheng's "A Short Story of Sun Yat-sen's Revolutionary Struggle," He Ganzhi's "Study of the Three People's Principles," Ai Siqi's "Mr Sun Yat-sen's Philosophical Thinking," and so forth. Since the founding of the PRC, work in this respect has shown tremendous progress. This is a fact known to all. So then, how, after all, have the communists of China traditionally assessed and studied Sun Yat-sen? What is the relationship between the revolutionary cause led by the Chinese Communists and Sun Yat-sen's cause, as far as continuity is concerned? Of the wealth of spiritual heritage from Sun Yat-sen, what has an important enlightening effect on our socialist modernization effort today? These also all call for continuous study and illustration.

CSO: 4005/928

PC MINISTRY OF AVIATION TO CONCENTRATE ON CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT

HK150409 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 May 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Zhu Ling]

[Text] China's military aviation industry is gearing up for production of civilian aircraft to help meet the growing need for short-haul domestic passenger planes and crop sprayers.

The shift from producing fighters, bombers and other military aircraft is in line with the new national policy placing more emphasis on domestic production of civil airplanes, a field which has been long neglected.

The move should pave the way for a rapid improvement in the country's inadequate domestic air service.

China's Ministry of Aviation Industry, which turns out various military aircraft, will initially concentrate on building small passenger planes then move on to making bigger planes, said a senior official of the ministry's Commercial Airplane Office.

"After meeting the demand for military aircraft, the ministry plans to turn out 30 to 50-passenger commuter planes as quickly as possible with the purpose of meeting the domestic needs and winning export orders," Li Anping, the office's deputy chief, told CHINA DAILY in an interview.

The ambitious plan comes in the wake of a recent circular issued by the State Council, stressing the urgent need to build up the nation's civil aircraft industry.

China should not solely depend on aircraft imports to develop its civil aviation, it said.

Li revealed that his ministry is vigorously seeking foreign investment and technology to help the country's commercial aircraft manufacturing expand rapidly.

The ministry is negotiating agreements for joint ventures, coproduction, joint marketing and technology transfer with several overseas firms, Li said. He declined to name the companies.

A senior official of China Administration of Civil Aviation (CAAC) said China will also be spending up to \$600 million importing large civil airplanes from Britain, France and the United States before the end of 1986.

China began manufacturing commercial passenger planes in 1980. Li Anping disclosed that the first Chinese-made 17-passenger commuter plane, the Y-12, is expected to get approval to fly domestic routes this year.

At present, five Y-12's are under test. The regulations of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration have been adopted for the production, he said. Nearly 20 American aviation experts have been invited as technical consultants to ensure that the production meets the FAA regulations.

In addition, U.S. aircraft are to be made in China under the country's largest international aviation deal which took effect last month. China is now licensed to build technically advanced McDonnell Douglas MD-82 airplanes, which can carry 150 passengers for domestic service.

According to the schedule, the first MD-82 will roll off the assembly line in 1987, with a subsequent production of 25 to 40 aircraft within 5 years.

China was granted a license of advanced technology transfer to manufacture the French Dolphin helicopters in 1982. So far about 20 have been assembled and now China has started producing some of the spare parts. "The cooperation has helped boost the country's helicopter production capability," Li said.

Another part of the ministry's plan is to build more agricultural spraying aircraft to meet the demand of the country's fast developing agricultural sector, Li said.

China, with more land than the United States, currently has only 260 spray planes compared to America's 8,600. The Soviet Union has 10,000 such planes and Japan has 250.

CSO: 4000/227

PRC TO ENROLL MORE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

OW102044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--China will enroll 560,000 college students this year--60,000 or 12.8 percent more than in 1984, an official of the Education Ministry said here today.

About 520,000 of them will go to general colleges and universities, a 20.9 percent increase over last year.

The rest will be enrolled for special courses.

There will be a sharp increase in the number of students enrolled for finance, political science and law courses, and for urgently-needed subjects, covering management, energy, electronics, transport, communications, light industry, textiles and building materials.

This year, colleges and universities will be given more power to admit students who are outstanding in moral and other skills, but whose admission marks are relatively low.

An experimental system of recommendation without examination will be tried out this year, and teachers' schools will also be allowed to recommend about one percent of their graduates to colleges.

Over the past few years, China has carried out a series of enrollment reforms, including education paid for on commission by enterprises to help rural and remote areas.

CSO: 4000/222

NEW ERA FOR SOCIAL SECURITY DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 5, 4 Feb 85 pp 16-19

[Article by Wu Xiaoming [0702 2556 7686]: "Spring Has Arrived for Social Security in China"]

[Text] A historic change took place in China in the first weeks after Lunar New Year's Day in 1985. The tidal wave of structural reform has been sweeping before it the development of our social security system.

Since the establishment of the new China, both the party and government have paid the closest attention to social security and carried out a series of policies suited to the nation's circumstances. As a result, disabled servicemen and family members of revolutionary martyrs were given special care, and disaster relief in rural areas and social welfare services in urban areas were able to make steady progress. All this has done much to stabilize people's livelihood and relieve some of the hardships of the poor, the sick, the elderly, and people living alone as well as disabled servicemen and the dependents of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen.

Nevertheless, the development of rural and urban social security remains highly uneven. As we go all out to reform the economic system across the board, civil affairs is faced with a new set of circumstances and must seek to improve social security further. The only way to go is reform and innovation, discarding outdated rules and regulations in favor of new, dynamic practices.

The Dongyi Village service center in Lucheng County, Shanxi, which is devoted to the assistance of disabled servicemen and the families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, has fashioned a new approach in social security work in rural areas. Its example is repeated in numerous localities. Some service centers have also set up economic entities to help the poor shake off poverty as soon as possible. The policy in Hubei Province is to help the poor and others go into commodity production. Accordingly, joint economic organizations have been established and the people encouraged to set up business in small townships and engage in trade and other tertiary economic activities. The results have been very positive. More than half of the nation's provinces and regions have combined disaster relief with insurance to increase the people's capacity to prevent disasters. Within a year, over 400 welfare enterprises sprang up in the rural areas outside the five medium-sized Jiangsu

cities of Suzhou, Wuxi, Chengzhou, Zhenjiang and Yangzhou alone. These enterprises have provided employment for the blind, the deaf and the handicapped who can work.

An innovation in the reform of placement and settlement work is the "referral center" for demobilized servicemen in Sihong County, Jiangsu Province. It helps channel the expertise of demobilized servicemen into economic construction and has enabled the rural areas to gradually shift its emphasis from "getting rich through labor" to "getting rich through technology." More and more, dual experts in this county are beginning to make their presence felt in various areas of commodity production.

Judging by developments in cities, social security has evolved from a uniform system solely dependent on the state into an enterprise which involves the state, the collective and the individual and relies on a combination of social and national forces. This is a major reform in urban social security. According to incomplete data, 8,600 welfare production units have been established by the nation's neighborhoods, factories and mines, providing work for 67,000 blind, deaf and handicapped people.

Reform has ushered in a new spring in China's efforts to establish and develop a social security system with Chinese characteristics for this populous and relatively backward nation.

12581

CSO: 4005/740

GUANGZHOU HONORS ITS ELDERLY POPULATION

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 5, 4 Feb 85 pp 16-19

[Article by Li Baoku [2621 1405 1655] and Wang Bing [3769 0393]: "Homes for the Elderly in Guangzhou"]

[Text] No 25, Longxiang Lane, Erlong St., Haizhu District, Guangzhou. An obscure place in the past, this small, two-story rectangular building with pale yellow walls is now famous throughout the city. It is terraced on three sides and airy all round. On the terrace of the second floor are dozens of potted plants, including milan, Japanese rohdea and chrysanthemum, while clusters of jasmine are blossoming in the flower bed made of colored ceramic tiles in front of the windows on the first floor. The total area of the building is 132 sq. m. It includes a lounge, bedrooms, a kitchen and toilet facilities. There are eight bedrooms for the dozen or so elderly residents. Each resident has his or her own iron bunker bed, completely furnished with pillow and bedding, bedstand, wardrobe, shower bucket and articles for washing. They also share a washing machine. The lounge is the residents' activity room. It is furnished with a ceiling fan, a TV set, a radio, sofas, a coffee table and a variety of newspapers and magazines. On one of the walls is an inscription from a well-known Guangzhou calligrapher. When we entered the building, some of the elderly people were listening to Cantonese opera on the radio, some were preparing meals with an electric rice cooker, and some were engaged in their favorite handicraft. Everybody is happy and relaxed.

Comrades from the Civil Affairs Bureau of Haizhu District and the subdistrict office of Erlong Street explained to us how this home for the elderly came about. In the past, Erlong Street had 16 single elderly residents living in substandard conditions amid tremendous hardships. Last May, with the support of the district leadership, the neighborhood decided to build a home for its elderly people. Apart from appropriations from the district government, the neighborhood CPC (Communist Party of China) committee managed to raise 10,000 yuan from among the industrial companies, production service companies, labor service companies, and the general social welfare factory on the block. The labor service construction team of Erlong Street undertook the design and construction of the building. Cadres, members of the Communist Youth League and other young people also outdid one another in their enthusiasm to donate their labor to the project. After more than 50 days' joint efforts, this small reinforced-concrete building was finally completed.

The opening of the home for the elderly dramatically changed the life of the senior citizens. Having suffered tragically in the old society, they never even dreamed of spending their remaining years in such happiness. To the party and government they were sincerely thankful for their concern. Liu Ming [0491 2494], an 84-year-old returned overseas Chinese, kept up a flow of conversation about his past and present. Fifty years ago, driven by poverty, he had no choice but to cross the seas to work as a "hard laborer" in four nations in Southeast Asia. He suffered a lot abroad and it was not until he was almost 60 years old that he returned to his homeland, alone. Later the people's government allocated him a job and, last year, offered him a place at the home for the elderly. Now he collects a monthly old-age pension and spends his golden years in comfort.

After the home for the elderly was opened, relevant neighborhood units began delivering to it food grains, charcoal, vegetables and medicine at regular intervals. This does away with the need for regular administrative staff. Instead, the place is managed by some of the younger and more healthy residents themselves. The person in charge of the home for the elderly on Hongde Street is a retired woman worker. Apart from a retirement pension each month, she also receives a labor stipend.

Practice shows that the establishment of homes for the elderly by the neighborhood offers many advantages. First, since it can build right where the dilapidated dwellings of the elderly used to stand, the need for land acquisition does not arise. It also contributes to urban housing renovation. Second, it relies on voluntary contributions by society and is therefore less of a burden to the state. Third, the elderly are happy to move into the homes because no dislocation is involved. Neighbors, relatives and friends also find it convenient to visit them. Fourth, since management is left in the hands of the neighborhood, it is in a good position to take care of the elderly.

Apart from a small number of single senior citizens living in homes for the elderly, the bulk of Guangzhou's senior population are still scattered, though receiving some form of public assistance. Since the first national decorum and courtesy month in March 1982, Guangzhou has mobilized every sector in society to sponsor elderly citizens and give them succor. Jinhua Street in Liwan District had more than 30 elderly residents living alone, including some who were suffering from various diseases and bedridden. The neighborhood organized 20 sponsoring groups and made each responsible for a certain number of elderly people. Group members took a "sponsoring pledge" to the houses of their elderly charges and glued it on the wall for supervisory purposes. It read, "Bear in mind the seven daily necessities; ensure the delivery of grains, edible oils, firewood and rice; wash, mend and take care of the hygiene of the elderly, and concern yourselves with their physical comfort, particularly when they are sick." The 25th day of each month has been designated "Senior Citizens Day" in the entire neighborhood, a day when its leadership visits the elderly at home to examine closely how the sponsoring service has been carried out. Neighborhood cadres, workers, the people's police, medical service workers, cadres on the residents committee, primary school teachers and students all descend on the elderly's homes to do sanitation work and housing repair, deliver medical supplies and help them buy firewood and rice.

Qin Huamei [4440 5478 1188], an elderly military dependent, was sponsored and given meticulous care by several women from the party branch in the neighborhood. When she fell sick and was sent to an air force hospital, they became even more concerned and extremely attentive. After she passed away, they took care of her burial most carefully. Doctors at the hospital, who had thought that the women were related to her, were touched to learn, when her son turned up, that they were a neighborhood sponsoring group.

Even while sponsoring activities at the neighborhood level are in full swing, many units and systems have also launched their own plans to give succor to the senior citizens. The Communist Youth League of the municipal Bureau of Electrical Industry and other young people heard from the civil affairs agency that as many as 187 elderly citizens in the municipality still lacked electrical lighting at home. Thereupon the party committee of the bureau set aside 8,000 yuan for the purchase of electrical equipment, which, coupled with the labor donated by the young people, lit up about 200 homes. Many elderly singles were moved to tears. For their part, the League members and young people also felt very gratified to have brought light and warmth to the most needy.

Today, the life of the single elderly has received the concern and attention of society at large and are being provided with a comfortable and pleasant living environment in a variety of ways...

One day in November 1981, the municipal Civil Affairs Bureau and other units invited 55 "elderly persons whose birthdays were due" to visit Guangzhou. They were all living alone and their average age was 78, the oldest being 101. In the morning, they boarded a dozen buses and were taken to see the Guangzhou Museum, the Guangzhou Railway Station Square, Dongfang Guesthouse and the Guangzhou Commodity Exchange Fair. At noon, they had lunch at Panxi Restaurant. Leaders from the municipal CPC committee and the government wished them good health and long life. A famous calligrapher painted for him and wrote them a few words of congratulation. To add a festive note, there were also performances by artistic and literary workers. This was the first such activity in Guangzhou in honor of the elderly. It attracted a sea of onlookers and proved to be an exciting event. Everybody was full of praise for it.

In 1982, to launch its program to honor and love the elderly, the municipal Civil Affairs Bureau organized a tour of Guangzhou for senior citizens. The 140 elderly guests, the oldest of whom was 102, included veterans of the Red Army, model military dependents and retired workers who had taken part in the Guangdong and Hong Kong general strike and the Guangzhou Uprising. One of them was Na Hengxiang, [6719 1854 7449], an elderly Manchu who was once a maid to Empress Cizi. Accompanying the guests on the tour were leading comrades from the municipal CPC committee, the government and the People's Congress. Lin Zhinu [2651 1013 1166], 85, said emotionally, "I have seen countless things under the sun, but socialism is still the best."

Situated at the southern gate of the nation, Guangzhou is the port of entry for tens of thousands of homeward bound overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and other visiting foreign friends each year. Its large-scale program to honor the elderly has struck these visitors as a remarkable undertaking and been praised and admired.

12581

CSO: 4005/740

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

INSCRIPTIONS FOR LIBRARY, HOUSE--Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang recently wrote inscriptions for the Comrade Luo Ronghuan Library and his former residence in Hengdong County, Hunan, which were respectively being built and renovated. Deng Xiaoping's inscription read "Ronghuan Library" and Hu Yaobang's, "Luo Ronghuan's Former Residence." Lin Yueqin, wife of Luo Ronghuan, presented over 50 pieces of valuable historical relics to Luo Ronghuan's former residence. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 9 May 85 OW]

TAIWANESE ABORIGINAL GROUP VISITS--Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--The United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission hosted a tea party at the Nationalities Cultural Palace this evening for some 200 members of a visiting study group of older generation Taiwan aboriginal compatriots. The group has been on a study tour of Beijing sponsored by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots. During the visit to Beijing, the group has been received by party and government leaders. The study tour will end on 15 May. Present at today's tea party were Director Yang Jingren, Advisor Ping Jiesan, and Deputy Directors Li Gui and Jiang Ping of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, Vice Chairmen Ren Ying and Su He and advisors Wen Zhengyi and He Changqing of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots President Lin Liyun. The Central Minority Nationalities Song and Dance Ensemble performed interesting entertainment at the party. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 11 May 85 OW]

POETRY COLLECTION TITLED--Kunming, 14 May (XINHUA)--A collection of poems depicting the fighting life at Laoshan and Zheyinshan was published by the Jiefangjun Literature and Arts Publishing House in early May. Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, wrote the title for the collection, "Poetic Lines Inscribed on Scorched Earth." Authors of the collection of poems include commanders and fighters who fought in self-defense at Laoshan and Zheyinshan, and military as well as nonmilitary writers and poets. The more than 270 poems comprising the collection express with sincere and ardent feelings the frontier guards' special aspirations, noble sentiments, and selfless and fearless spirit. [By reporter Li Shiyuan] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0134 GMT 14 May 85 OW]

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS OPENING OF WRITERS' CONGRESS

HK050329 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 May 85

[Excerpts] The Fourth Congress of the Hunan branch of the Chinese Writers Association opened in Changsha on 4 May. Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Jiao Linyi, Liu Fusheng, Wang Xiangtian, Wang Zhiguo, Ji Zhaoqing, Liu Yanan, Yang Difu, Hu Ziyun, and (Jin Sheng), responsible persons of the Provincial CPC Committee, the preparatory group for the Provincial Advisory Commission, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, government, CPPCC, and Hunan Military District attended the opening ceremony. The secretariat of the Chinese Writers Association sent a greetings cable.

Comrade Jiao Linyi extended greetings to the congress on behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee, and made a speech. He said: Hunan's socialist literature has developed to an unprecedented extent since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. About 1,000 writers in the province are now regularly turning out literary works, of whom 200 have a certain impact in the province and 50 in the whole country, 200 percent more than 5 years ago.

On deficiencies, Comrade Jiao Linyi said: In recent years there have not been many works that have profoundly reflected the reform of the economic structure, successfully molded images of new people dedicating themselves to the four modernizations, or enthusiastically sang the praises of the pioneering spirit.

He said: In the new period of history, the most glorious tasks of socialist literature are to strive to reflect our era, the four modernizations, and the labor and struggle, ideals and endeavors, successes and setbacks, joys and woes of the masses in the four modernizations drive, to reflect the seething life of the four modernizations, to mold images of new people who are bold in pioneering, keen on reform, and dedicate themselves to the four modernizations, to castigate negative and decadent thinking and social phenomena, and to educate the people in lofty communist ideals. I hope the writers of Hunan will cherish this excellent opportunity, always realize the glorious mission they shoulder, boldly clear the way for advance, and create not just outstanding works of average significance but artistic treasures worthy of our great era.

Kang Zhuo, chairman of the provincial federation of literature and art, delivered a report entitled "Further Invigorate Hunan Literature."

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CPPCC REPORT ON IMPLEMENTING UNITED FRONT WORK

HK130813 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT
12 May 85

[Text] At the Third Meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee this afternoon, Zheng Qun, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, made a report on the situation in implementing the policies on united front work in our province.

In his report, Zheng Qun pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has made a relatively great progress in implementing the policies on united front work. According to statistics, of the problems of implementing policies toward 19 persons which had been posed by the CPPCC National Committee members who were in Guangzhou, the problems of implementing policies toward 17 persons were solved; of the problems of implementing policies toward 212 persons which had been posed by the Provincial CPPCC Committee members who were in Guangzhou, the problems of implementing policies toward 172 persons were solved; and of the problems of implementing policies which had been posed by the CPPCC Committee members in all places throughout the province, the majority were solved. Regarding the problems of CPPCC Committee members and personages concerned who requested to read documents and to listen to reports conveyed, these problems are gradually solved. In implementing policies, the majority of the political problems have been solved. Of the problems of the private houses occupied and property seized and confiscated during the great cultural revolution, some have been solved and some others are being solved.

Zheng Qun pointed out: Although our province has achieved relatively great results in implementing the policies on united front work, work throughout the province has still developed unevenly and there are still many problems left over. Some places and departments have been complacent and slack, have not eliminated the leftist ideological influence, and have not sufficiently understood the important significance of implementing policies, thus hindering the work of implementing the policies. These problems must be further solved and then we can speed up the implementation of the policies on united front work.

CSO: 4005/920

5 June 1985

SOUTHWEST REGION

QIANG NATIONALITY'S POPULATION GROWTH DISCUSSED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 1, 25 Feb 85
pp 15-19

[Article by Wang Duanyu [3769 4551 3768], Xu Maoci [6079 5399 1964], Chen Qinghua [7115 1987 5478], and Li Xiaofēng [2621 1420 5554]: "A Simple Analysis of the Characteristics of the Qiang Nationality's Population Growth"]

[Text] The Qiang people, who call themselves the "Erma" [1422 3854] or the "Ermie" [1422 077A], are one of China's nationalities with a long history. In ancient times, they were distributed over Northwest China. During the late Tang and early Song dynasties, most of them developed into a linguistically Tibeto-Burman people or merged first with the Han and then with other peoples. For various reasons, the Qiang living along the upper reaches of the Min Jiang retained their independence and grew into the Qiang nationality of today.

China's present Qiang population is primarily distributed over the following counties in Sichuan: Maowen, Lixian, Heishui, Songpan and Wenchuan in Aba Tibetan Autonomous District; and Beichuan in Mianyang Prefecture. According to the 1982 census, there were 125,000 Qiang, more than 60 percent of whom were concentrated in Maowen Qiang Autonomous County.

Maowen County is situated on the southeastern edge of the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau; it has range after range of mountains and a crisscrossing network of rivers. It lies 1,300 to 2,300 meters above sea level. Climatically, there is considerable variation between the high mountains and the gorges. In the river valleys the average annual air temperature is 11°C, there are 200 to 240 days without frost and annual precipitation amounts to 488 millimeters. This river valley region has a temperate climate and moderate rainfall. Its fertile soil and varied topography allow two crops a year. It also has a relative abundance of economic forests, rare medicinal herbs, forests and other natural resources.

Maowen County has an area of 3,900 square kilometers, of which 2.28 percent are cultivated and 18 percent covered by forest. The population density is 20.3 persons per square kilometer.

The county's economy is mainly agricultural, and the agricultural population makes up 91 percent of the people. Animal husbandry and forestry have also

attained a certain level of development, but industry remains poorly developed.

Characteristics of Qiang Population Growth

The population of Maowen Qiang Autonomous County increased from 37,300 in 1950 to 79,914 at the end of 1982; in other words, it rose 114.25 percent during those 32 years for a net gain of 42,614 persons. Its growth has had the following characteristics:

1. Because of a "return to roots" and ethnic transformation, many persons have joined the Qiang nationality. In the middle of the Qing dynasty, the government instituted the lijia [6849 3946] system, whereby Longdong, Pengzu, Longmu, Jingzhou, Yuexi, Xinmin and Guangmin (the seven li in which the Qiang lived in compact communities) were compelled to accept Han rule. This was the so-called "conversion [of the Qiang] into Han through payment in kind of the grain tax and through organization into li." ("Qiangzu shi gao" [Draft History of the Qiang Nationality], Sichuan sheng minzu yanjiusuo, p. 204). In addition, quite a few Qiang called themselves Han or other nationalities because of the policy of ethnic discrimination. On the eve of liberation, the Qiang in today's Tumen, Fengyi and other areas had mostly become Han.

Since liberation, and especially since the establishment of Maowen Qiang Autonomous County in 1958, the former Qiang masses responded to the party's and government's policy of no distinction between large and small nationalities and of uniform equality by changing their ethnic status. Hence the number of persons "returning to their roots" rose steeply. Later, particularly because the party adopted a series of measures supportive of the minority nationalities and made allowances for them in such areas as production, recruitment of workers, promotion to cadre rank, military enlistment, entrance into schools of higher grade and birth control, some Qiang were spurred to correct their ethnic status. Thus the Qiang population shot up. In 1950, the county's Qiang population stood at 22,428. By 1982, it had risen 186.49 percent to 64,254 for a net gain of 41,826 persons. The Qiang made up 60.13 percent of the county's population in 1950 and 80.40 percent in 1982. Although we lack precise figures on how much of this increase resulted from ethnic transformation, a fairly conservative estimate puts this figure at about 16,000 or more, which represents 38 percent or more of the net increase in the Qiang population.

2. The rates of natural increase have remained high over a long period of time. For a convenient look, we have tabulated and compared the natural changes in Maowen County's population during 1950-82. (See Chart 1)

Chart 1. Natural Changes in Maowen County's Population

Period	Average Population Per Annum	Average Number of Births Per Annum	Average Number of Deaths Per Annum	Average Annual Growth (in Number of Persons) Due to Natural Increase
1950-1959	40,905	1,328	558	775
1962-1969	51,297	1,854	644	1,210
1970-1979	66,989	2,529	743	1,786
1980-1982	78,169	2,429	687	1,742

In the 1950's, the average annual birthrate was 32.47 per 1,000 population, the average annual death rate was 13.52 per 1,000 population and the average annual rate of natural increase was 18.94 per 1,000 population. In the 1960's, the corresponding figures were 36.14, 12.55 and 23.59, as the 1st 2 rates changed in opposite directions. In the 1970's, the corresponding figures were 37.75, 11.09 and 26.66, as the 1st 2 rates changed as they had in the previous decade. This last rate of natural increase exceeded that of China as a whole during its peak period (25.45 per 1,000 population in 1962-72). Because of the beginning of birth control work, the trend of natural increase was checked in the 1980's. The birthrate and the death rate began to fall simultaneously: the average annual birthrate dropped to 31.07 per 1,000 population, the average annual death rate dropped again to 8.7 per 1,000 population and the average annual rate of natural increase dropped to 22.37 per 1,000 population. The margins of decrease, however, were small.

Other nationalities had a 20-percent share of the above data. As for the Qiang's core area of Shaba (6 communes, whose population is more than 95 per cent Qiang), the rate of natural increase in the 1960's and 1970's was only slightly higher than that for the county as a whole; in the 1980's, it was higher by 4 per 1,000 population. This was because the birth control policy was relatively relaxed and implemented relatively late. (See Chart 2)

Chart 2. Natural Changes in the Population of Shaba Area, Maowen County (Per 1,000 Population)

Period	Average Annual Birthrate	Average Annual Death Rate	Average Annual Rate of Natural Increase
1962-1969	36.92	12.27	24.65
1971-1972	38.15	9.34	28.81
1980-1981	35.48	8.72	26.76

Whether we look at the whole county or at the Qiang's core area, our data indicate that starting in the 1960's, the rate of natural increase has stayed at 20 per 1,000 population or above and belongs to the high-rate model. Next, in the past 32 years the natural increase has totaled 40,706 persons, or 97.13

percent of the county's net gain of 41,908 [sic] persons, or more than 109 percent of the county's population in 1950. The rate of increase has been larger than that of any other nationality in China. Lastly, the high growth rate of the two decades since 1962 has just recently lessened, but only slightly. Except for the Tibetans, other minority nationalities in China's hinterland do not share these characteristics, but those in Sichuan with more than 100,000 people have similar ones.

3. The Qiang population is young and has a basically balanced sex ratio. Its youthfulness results from its rapid growth. According to data from the 1982 census, 42.52 percent of the Qiang were 14 years of age or younger, while 4.18 percent were 65 or older. Maowen County's median age was 17.02, and its young people were especially numerous, with 42,244 persons (53.33 [sic] percent) in the 20-or-younger age group. The age composition of the population in the Qiang's core area was identical. (See Chart 3)

Chart 3. 1982 Age Composition of the Populations of Maowen County and Its Districts of Shaba and Chibusu

Area	0-14 Years		15-64 Years		65 Years or Older	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Maowen County	33,680	42.52	42,220	53.3	3,308	4.18
Shaba	8,064	43.98	9,394	51.24	877	4.78
Chibusu						

If we classify Maowen County's population according to the (Sangdebaer) [2718 1795 1572 1422] model for determining future population changes, the 0-to-14 age group made up 42.52 percent, the 15-to-49 group made up 44.37 percent and the 50-or-older group made up 13.11 percent. Thus the county's population belongs to the increase model of population reproduction. This model of youthfulness and increase also characterizes the Miao and the Yi in Sichuan.

Males are slightly more numerous than females among the Qiang population, so the Qiang have a basically balanced and relatively stable sex ratio. According to the 1982 census, 40,667 (51.34 percent) of Maowen County's 79,208 [sic] persons were male, while 38,541 (48.66 percent) were female. Hence the sex ratio was about 106:100. The sex ratios of the various age groups were all basically balanced.

A youthful population means large numbers of females of child-bearing age in the future. A basically balanced and stable sex ratio favors marriage and stimulates the birthrate. Thus there appears to be a trend of future growth of the Qiang population.

4. The educational and physical qualities of the population have improved markedly. In the early years after liberation, the enrollment rate among the county's school-age children was 14 percent; by 1980 it had already reached 60

percent. The corresponding figures for the Qiang were 4 and 89.2 percent. In 1980, the county had more than 11,300 elementary school students, more than 8,900 (78.76 percent) of whom were Qiang. According to 1982 census data for the Qiang's core areas of Chibusu, Shaba and Jiaochang, 0.67 persons per 1,000 population had a higher education, 25.98 had an upper middle school education, 78 had a lower middle school education and 249 had an elementary school education. Among Sichuan's minority nationalities, these figures are exceeded only by those living scattered in the cities.

As for physical qualities, a sample of 7-to-14-year-olds taken in 1979 revealed average heights of 1.2731 meters for boys and 1.2845 meters for girls and average weights of 29.37 kilograms for boys and 30.13 kilograms for girls. All these indicators pointed to normal growth.

Reasons for the High Natural Growth of the Qiang Population

1. The people's living standard has risen, sanitary conditions are much improved and the death rate has dropped rapidly. Before liberation, poverty and disease were the main reasons for high mortality in the Qiang areas. Because of the yoke of the feudal system, labor productivity was low, the Qiang were overworked year-round and poverty and disease occurred at the same time. "There were many stories of death from cold and starvation or suicide caused by poverty and disease." ("Qiangzu shigao" [Draft History of the Qiang Nationality], p. 247). The villages of Laoya in Weimen Township and Shadu in Heihu Township lost more than half of their population to an epidemic of typhoid. The infant mortality rate ordinarily exceeded 50 percent. On the other hand, because of the democratic reforms that have liberated the social productive forces, the people's production and living standards have risen, and sanitary conditions are much improved. Maowen County's medical and health organizations are 14 times more numerous now than in 1950, while the number of medical personnel has increased 5 times. Infectious and epidemic diseases are under effective control. As a result, the mortality rate is falling constantly, having reached 10 per 1,000 population in the 1980's. This spurs natural population growth upward.

2. To a certain extent, the traditional desire for many children has accelerated population growth. This desire basically arises from the Qiang's feudal agricultural economy. Because of a historically low level of productive forces, there was a lack of labor power. At the same time, the Qiang were caught in the middle of the struggles between the Han and Tibetan ruling classes. Ethnic oppression and vendettas killed large numbers of Qiang. Population size often had a direct bearing on village safety and ethnic survival. Hence the people have wanted more children, and, moreover, more sons. The desire for more children is universally reflected in Qiang family life, holiday activities, matrimonial and funerary rites and religious sacrifices. During the Spring Festival, they display dragon lanterns and sing: "One person becomes nine, one village becomes nine, everyone is lucky, every village is peaceful." At marriage feasts, all must wish the new couple well as follows: "Just like flowers: plant a sprig, nine flowers bloom; just like bamboo shoots, plant a stalk, a clump grows up." When teaching their children and grandchildren to worship the "white stone gods" (representatives

of many gods) piously, old Qiang say: "Plant nine sticks of fragrant wood (burn sticks of cypress), beget nine sons, establish nine families, send smoke out of nine kitchen chimneys." At least before the 1970's, this desire for children always was an important part of the people's reproductive behavior. Since the launching of birth control, the phenomenon of above-quota births is still quite common. In 1982, 40 percent of the women giving birth were bearing at least their third child.

3. The custom of early marriage leads to early births and many children. The Qiang believe strongly in early marriage. Their early births, long periods of child-bearing and short intervals between generations all exert a major influence on their birthrate. In the past, boys would marry at the ages of 7 to 10 and girls at the ages of 12 to 18. But they actually set up their conjugal households when they were about 16 to 18 years old. Child marriage has been prohibited since liberation. Chart 4 shows us the changes in average age for first marriages among the people of Napu and four other production brigades.

Chart 4. Changes in Average Age for First Marriages in Napu, Yonghe, Nahu, Shuixi and Pingtou Production Brigades

Year	1949	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982
Males	19.73	21.31	20.79	21.19	22.00	23.79	24.26	24.59
Females	18.61	18.18	18.70	19.50	19.21	20.60	21.93	21.08

From 1949 to 1970, both sexes had average ages for first marriages that fell below the legal limits for that period. The phenomenon of early marriage was universal and persisted for a long time. Only since 1970 have those ages gradually risen. In addition, Qiang custom dictates that few divorce or choose not to marry. There is no discrimination against women who remarry, and the remarriage rate is relatively high. The vast majority of women of child-bearing age are married, so Qiang women have a rather high fertility rate. According to data for Maowen County from the 1982 census, 51.25 percent of married women 15 years old or older had 5 or more children, and of that 51.25 percent, those in the 50-to-58 and 60-to-64 age groups averaged 6.39 and 6.072 children.

4. Social stability is a factor contributing to population growth. Before liberation, the Han and Tibetan ruling classes severely oppressed and exploited the Qiang people. The Guomindang's reactionary policy of "using barbarians to control barbarians," especially in the area of manufacturing ethnic contradictions, gave rise to frequent armed combat, with some feuds lasting several decades and involving more than 100 incidences of robbing and killing. The many casualties caused social upheaval and severe damage, thus affecting population growth.

Since liberation, party and government have practiced a policy of ethnic equality and solidarity that quickly stabilized society. In particular, democratic reforms have eradicated the class origins of ethnic oppression,

ethnic discrimination, armed combat and vendettas, thereby spurring population growth.

5. The prohibition of opium has improved the physical qualities of the Qiang population. In the Guangxu period of the Qing dynasty, opium began to penetrate the Qiang areas and spread quickly thereafter. By the 1940's, 30 percent of Maowen County's tilled land was planted in poppies. Urban opium dens also accounted for 30 percent of all shops. From planting to trading, opium severely damaged the agricultural economy. Many working people became addicted. "Most sallow children and white-haired elders smoke opium; guests are entertained with it, and the sick are treated with it." ("Songlimao Maowen tunqu tunzheng jiyao" [Village Government Summary for the Songlimao-Maowen Area]). The narcotic devastated the Qiang people spiritually and physiologically, as quite a few of them lost their ability to work. Opium severely harmed the quality of the population and contributed to its high death rate. Thanks to the post-liberation prohibition of the drug, the people have recovered their vigor and restored their health. Hence population growth has accelerated.

Problems With the Growth of the Qiang Population

Does such rapid Qiang population growth suit economic growth? Does it delay accelerate or delay economic growth? Our current investigation reveals the following problems:

Tilled acreage per capita is declining, and there is a relative surplus of agricultural labor. Maowen County had 113,000 mu of tilled land in 1950. In the 1950's and 1960's, reclaimed wasteland augmented that acreage, which grew to 142,000 mu in 1966. Some of that land reverted to forest because of improper reclamation, so by the start of the 1980's, tilled acreage had fallen to 132,000 mu, some 20,000 mu more than during the early years after liberation. But because of excessive population growth, tilled acreage per capita fell from 3.1 mu in 1950 to 1.6 mu in 1982. In other words, while tilled acreage increased 18 [sic] percent, tilled acreage per capita fell 50 [sic] percent. Now each farm laborer works 4.6 mu on the average, as compared to the national average of 5.1 mu in 1977. Given the present state of the productive forces, one farm laborer can actually plant six mu of mountain land; this means that about one-third of the labor force is surplus. The masses report that nowhere is there "enough to do" on tilled land and that they have plenty of "play" time. Except in the rush season, cultivation can basically be completed through the use of female labor. The male labor force generally goes out to engage in sidelines like picking medicinal herbs on high mountains, planting economic forests or doing construction work and digging gold in the grasslands and other Tibetan areas.

Because of the needs of expanding industry and sidelines, tilled acreage in Maowen County will continue to decrease. It is estimated that by the end of this century, it will stabilize at fewer than 120,000 mu. If there is no further population control, the county's population may exceed 122,000 by the end of the century. (assuming a continuation of the average annual growth rate during the 1970's and taking the population at the end of 1982 as the base).

In that case, there will be a severe problem, since tilled acreage per capita will have fallen from 1.6 to 0.98 mu.

The increase in the amount of grain per capita is slow, and life is improving only sluggishly. In 1950, Maowen County produced 21 million jin of grain, or 536 per capita. By 1982, those figures had risen to 58.44 million and 731. The arduous labor of the past 32 years achieved a harvest 2.8 times as large as that of 1950, but the amount of grain per capita was only 1.3 [sic] times as large because the population doubled. New mouths consumed 83 percent of the increase in production; hence life improved only sluggishly. All this amply illustrates the effect of excessive population growth on the rise in levels of consumption.

Excessive population growth has already begun to affect the ecological equilibrium. In order to increase grain production, people have expanded tilled land by recklessly destroying forests and reclaiming land. This has caused soil erosion. As life has improved, the masses have constantly built new homes. According to custom, the persons arriving at the age for marriage must leave their families and build new homes. As the population has grown, the demand for the basic material for new homes has risen daily, and more trees have been felled. In addition, the masses depend on firewood for their basic fuel. The rising demand for fuel has led to reckless felling and to sparse forest cover for the mountains, even to the point of total denudation. Combined with excessive felling by forestry departments, all this has led in recent years to successive years of mud-rock flow, landslides, floods and droughts. In 1981, the grain harvest was 10.51 million jin smaller than in 1980 because of flood and drought. The forest of Maowen County is the "green reservoir" that feeds the plain of western Sichuan, but if things go on like this, the forest will be a cause for concern.

Excessive population growth and excessively slow accumulation of funds for production will affect the readjustment of the economic structure and the exploitation of natural resources. Rich in natural resources, Maowen County is well-suited for both forestry and animal husbandry. It has many possibilities for economic diversification and can absorb a fairly large labor force. It lacks a reserve of surplus population. Since the party began adjusting rural economic policy a few years ago, the part of the labor force not needed for planting has picked medicinal herbs on high mountains, expanded economic forests and done construction work in Tibetan areas. But because of limited funds and equipment, these activities have a restricted ability to accommodate that labor force. Moreover, given the shortage of funds and the use of unscientific methods, certain blind and spontaneous attempts at exploitation will damage the natural resources. Conversely, they will affect their own capacity to absorb the working population. For example, in the past two years, the picking of medicinal herbs has been done in a plundering way and has already inflicted severe damage on this natural resource. Excessive population growth, therefore, imposes a certain burden on economic development and affects its rate.

This set of population problems illustrates the improper relationship between population growth and economic growth. In addition, economic development in

the nationality areas must be integrated with that in the rest of the country. We should take into account that under certain conditions, an increase in migration may be unavoidable. Thus population growth should be adjusted. Party and government have to set birth control targets for the minority nationalities, which undoubtedly should be met. The Qiang people are now beginning to establish a new view on having children that enhances their prosperity and progress. The birth control work already under way must progress farther.

(The authors' work unit is the Sichuan Nationalities Institute)

12570

CSO: 4005/766

SOUTHWEST REGION

FRG FEDERAL COUNCIL DELEGATION LEAVES KUNMING FOR GUANGXI

HK151047 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] At the invitation of the Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs, a six-member delegation, headed by (Welnar Marx), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Council of the FRG, and his wife, concluded their visit to Xishuangbanna and returned to Kunming yesterday.

At 1800 on 13 May, Li Guiying, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, met (Welnar Marx) and his wife and their entourage and extended a warm welcome to them for their visit to Yunnan.

After the meeting, Vice Chairman Li Guiying gave a banquet in honor of the FRG guests.

Pan Dingsu, director of the Provincial Foreign Affairs Office, was invited to attend the banquet to help entertain the guests.

Mr and Mrs (Welnar Marx) and their entourage left Kunming today for Guangxi's Guilin to continue their visit.

CSO: 4005/920

XIZANG DECISION ON RECTIFICATION EDUCATION

HK090224 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] On 24 April the regional CPC group for guiding party rectification work made a decision to conduct education in serving the people wholeheartedly among all party members in the region.

The decision stated: The practice of party rectification over the past year or so has proved that the vast majority of party members and party cadres at all levels on the whole are good in party spirit, party style, and party discipline, and have played an increasingly important role in leading the people of various nationalities in the region in building a united, rich, and civilized new Xizang. But a handful of party members have made mistakes of one kind or another to a different extent. Since 1980, the CPC Central Committee has repeatedly issued important instructions on Xizang's work. Rapidly developing Xizang's economy and making the people rich as soon as possible are the glorious and arduous tasks confronting us.

The new situation and new tasks have raised new and higher demands on party organizations at all levels and all party members. In order to fulfill the tasks endowed by history on party organizations at all levels and all party members, the regional CPC group for guiding party rectification work has decided to conduct education in serving the people wholeheartedly among all party members in the region for 1 year from now. Party organizations in all departments and units must conduct the education in connection with reality and the existing problems in their own units. In conducting the education in the region, attention must be paid to the following:

1. It is necessary to conduct education in basic party knowledge and the party's constitution among all party members so that every Communist Party member can become a qualified party member and strive to be an outstanding party member. In view of the fact that there are many new party members in the region and that most of them joined the party during and after the Cultural Revolution, it is therefore particularly important to grasp the study and education of basic party knowledge. Even veteran comrades who joined the party many years ago are also required to restudy and upgrade the understanding.
2. It is necessary to conduct education for party members in cherishing great communist ideals and paying attention to the overall situation so that

all Communist Party members can establish the idea of being the first to show concern and the last to enjoy themselves and get rich. It is necessary to teach the vast number of party members to pay attention to the overall situation and to resolutely resist and correct the new malpractices. It is necessary to teach party members clearly that achieving communism is the great ideal of communists and that we are building communism every day. It is necessary to place great ideals in a correct relationship to current work and to practically carry out forward work with a great target in mind. It is necessary to teach Communist Party members that Communist Party members and the party's leading cadres must serve the people wholeheartedly, be willing servants of society and the people, and fight heroically for the prosperity of the state and the wealth of the people. [words indistinct] The historical mission and task of communists determines that communists get the worst of it. Taking pride in deriving pleasure from bearing hardship, being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, obeying all orders issued by the party, and doing everything according to instructions of the party--these are the noble character of Communist Party members in our region. Every Communist Party member must be made known genuinely that the interest of the party and the people are above everything, and that all departments and units must be subordinated to and serve the overall situation of national construction and reform, and must serve the purpose of building a united, prosperous, and civilized new Xizang.

In handling this kind of relationship, we must adhere to the principle of putting the state in first place, the collectives in second place, and individuals in last place, and conscientiously submit the partial and individual interests to the overall and whole interest. We absolutely cannot pay attention to our own interests and disregard the interests of the state and collectives, cannot pay attention to partial interests and disregard the overall interest, and cannot pay attention to current interests and disregard long term interests. We absolutely cannot let the capitalist idea of money being omnipotent corrode our party. It is necessary to resolutely correct and resist various new malpractices which harm the state to benefit collectives and individuals, harm the large public to benefit the small public, harm consumers to benefit oneself, violate the policies and laws of the state and the party, place obstacles to reforms, and create difficulties. It is necessary to fight against them if required.

3. It is necessary to conduct education on the vast number of party members in party spirit, party style, and party discipline so that every Communist Party member can conscientiously observe party discipline, strictly enforce discipline, and abide by the state's various policies and decrees. Only thus can the victory in reforms and the four modernizations be guaranteed.

Those who join the party of their own accord must treat strengthening the party spirit as a compulsory lesson that they must take all their life and carry out examination and comparison at any time. They must suit their ideology, political views, speeches, and deeds to the party's requirements. Party spirit is a feature of the proletarian vanguard. This feature requires every party member to establish the basic idea of putting the interests of the people above everything and devoting their main efforts to fighting for the prosperity of the state and the wealth of the people. Party style is something

concerning the link between the party and the masses, as well as an issue concerning the life and death of the party. Every act of a ruling party concerns the people's interest and the state's destiny. Party discipline is the guarantee of implementation of the party's line. The highest requirement in observing discipline is to genuinely safeguard and resolutely implement the principle and policies of the party and state, and to genuinely safeguard and resolutely implement the state's laws. We must resolutely overcome and correct the phenomena in which people fail to implement the decisions and instructions issued by the central leadership and the regional CPC committee to ensure smooth progress of reforms and the four modernizations, fail to enforce orders and prohibitions, and persist in their old ways.

In conducting education for Communist Party members in the region in serving the people wholeheartedly, we must, under the leadership of party organizations at all levels, not only grasp the education on all party members in the region, but also lay stress on grasping the education on party member cadres above the country level.

In units where party rectification has been basically completed, it is necessary to treat the education of party members in wholeheartedly serving the people as a prime issue for consolidating and developing the achievements in party rectification and firmly grasp it. It is necessary to seriously sum up and assist party rectification work in their own units, and timely make up lessons if there are deficiencies. Units which have not yet carried out party rectification, according to the spirit of studying and correcting defects in advance of party rectification, must first grasp the education of party members in serving the people wholeheartedly so as to raise the consciousness of the vast number of party members and lay a good foundation for party rectification. Units which are now carrying out party rectification must treat conducting education of party members in serving the people wholeheartedly as an important part of party rectification and firmly grasp it. Party organizations must conduct the education flexibly and in various forms. They must integrate the work of conducting education of party members in serving the people wholeheartedly with meticulous political and ideological work according to local conditions and different people and proceeding from reality. It is absolutely impermissible to carry out flourishes, practice formalism, pay lip service, and create various illusory situations.

September of this year will mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Xizang Autonomous Region. The Xizang Autonomous Regional CPC Group for Guiding Party Rectification Work now demands that all party members in the region, under the leadership of the Regional CPC Committee and party organizations at all levels, must study assiduously, work hard, cherish the great communist ideals, strengthen party spirit, enforce discipline, correct the new malpractices, promote reforms, ensure reforms, and score good results in all fields to greet the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Xizang Autonomous Region.

CSO: 4005/920

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING IN PROGRESS

HK090341 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The 11th meeting of the 4th Regional People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Lhasa on 6 May. The meeting will last 5 days. The topics of the meeting are: 1) to relay and study the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC; 2) to listen to a report by Vice Chairman Shenqin Luosangjianzan on attending the 10th Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee as an observer; 3) to examine and approve a draft work report of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee; 4) to examine and approve a draft proposal for electing six additional members; 5) to examine and adopt a resolution on convening the Third Session of the Fourth Regional People's Congress; and 6) to adopt appointments and removals.

Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress, presided over the meeting on the morning on 6 May. Vice Chairman Lanjie gave explanations on relevant problems at the meeting and the draft work report of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Vice Chairman Shenqin Luosangjianzan gave a report on attending the 10th Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee as an observer.

Attending the meeting were Buduoji, Jiangzhong Zhaxiduoji, Lhunzhub Tabkyai, and Samding Doje Pamo, vice chairmen of the Regional People's Congress. Also attending the meeting as observers were responsible comrades of the Regional People's Government, the Regional Higher People's Court, and the Regional People's Procuratorate.

CSO: 4005/920

YUNNAN IMPLEMENTS POLICIES ON INTELLECTUALS

HK090705 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee Organization Department held a meeting yesterday afternoon [7 May] at the all of the provincial CPC Committee office building on conveying plans of the Central Organization Department for implementing policies toward intellectuals, as well as its suggestions on the province's work in this respect.

The meeting held that, following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, particularly since last year, the province has, under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee, made remarkable achievements in implementing the policies toward intellectuals. The province has solved a number of practical problems for intellectuals.

Judging from the standards of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC Committee, however, there is still a wide gap between the province's work and the standards. Therefore, it is necessary for us to strengthen our leadership, to take measures and to continue to do well in the work.

First, we should promptly solve problems left over from the past. We must basically solve these problems by the end of the first half of next year. We must completely rehabilitate and redress miscarriages of justice which are small in number but have not been redressed. Though some cases will not be redressed, we shall revise the inappropriate conclusions whenever necessary and solicit opinions from the parties concerned. We should reexamine people who underwent examination and were punished in the past, and should promptly solve problems whenever we discover them, instead of leaving them unsettled.

Second, we should further solve problems in which the outstanding intellectuals face difficulties in joining the party. On the basis of upholding the party member standards, we should recruit intellectuals after we have trained them. Nobody is allowed to set harsh demands on them and prevent them from joining the party when they possess the required conditions for being party members.

Third, we should do well in readjusting the situation in which qualified personnel are not assigned work according to their abilities. We should thoroughly investigate the conditions of people who apply for a settlement of this

issue; and strive to accomplish within this year the readjustment of those who are not actually assigned work according to their abilities and who ask for a transfer. In future, when making arrangements for professionals and technicians, we must really give them work according to their abilities, and give them full scope.

Fourth, we must promptly settle cases where many couples have been living in two separate places for a long time. Also, we should make appropriate arrangements for their spouses and underage children in terms of employment and education.

Fifth, we should return properties which were confiscated during the Cultural Revolution. We should return properties to their original owners wherever possible; or make appropriate compensation for the owners' losses if their properties cannot be found. We should also return those illegally occupied houses to their owners.

Sixth, we should help the intellectuals solve the housing problems by stages and in groups.

Seventh, in reforms of the economic, scientific, technological and educational structure, we should thoroughly study the situation, sum up our experience, and adopt effective measures to put an end to the situation in which some departments and units let qualified personnel lie idle. We should pay attention to rational circulation of qualified personnel, and import them when the situation requires. We should do this by providing competent qualified personnel. On border, minority nationality, mountainous, cold and remote areas, we should further study and formulate some specific policies and preferential treatments, so as to attract qualified personnel to stay there.

Eighth, we should uphold the four modernizations of cadres, and strive to overcome such ideological hindrances as leftism, lopsided views, only being concerned about partial and local interests, and selfishness. We should greatly promote in a bold way young and middle-aged intellectual cadres to party and government organizations, and to the leading groups of enterprises and institutions. We should support and highly commend people who have made outstanding achievements. We should also support and encourage youths to show their talents. We should support and promote the practice of applying technological achievements to commodity production, and fully mobilize the initiative and creativeness of intellectuals. At the same time, we must systematically organize the intellectuals to update their knowledge. We should also make appropriate arrangements for senior intellectuals and authoritative persons of the intelligentsia.

CSO: 4005/920

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

NPC SESSION SPIRIT CONVEYED--The Regional People's Congress Standing Committee convened a meeting of cadres of the region and of Xizang Military District in Lhasa on 6 May to convey the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC. The meeting was attended by leading comrades of the party and government in the region including Duojiecaidan, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, and Ba Sang. Jiangzhong Zhaxiduoji, deputy leader of the Xizang delegation to the NPC session and vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, conveyed the spirit of the NPC session. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 8 May 85]

CSO: 4005/920

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA HOLDS PREPARATORY MEETING FOR PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK141258 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 85 p 1

[Report: "The Third Session of the Fifth Ningxia Regional People's Congress Holds Preparatory Meeting"]

[Text] The Third Session of the Fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress held a preparatory meeting on 29 April at the Ningxia Workers' Cultural Palace in Yinchuan. The meeting, presided over by Ma Youde, vice chairman of its Standing Committee, elected the presidium and general secretary for the Third Session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress. It also elected members for the session's bill-examination committee and budget committee and approved the agenda for the session.

The main items on the agenda of the Third Session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress will be:

1. To hear and discuss a report on conveying the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC;
2. To hear and consider a report on work of the Regional People's Government;
3. To hear and consider a report on the 1985 draft plan for the national economy and social development prepared by the Regional People's Government;

To examine and approve the 1985 plan for the region's national economy and social development;

4. To hear and consider a report on the region's final financial account for 1984 and a report on the 1985 budget draft plan;

To examine and approve the region's final financial account for 1984 and the 1985 budget plan;

5. To hear and consider a report on work of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee;
6. To hear and consider a report on work of the Regional Higher People's Court;

7. To hear and consider a report on work of the Regional People's Procuratorate;

8. Others.

Ma Qingnian delivered a speech at the meeting.

Seated on the rostrum were Li Xuezhi, secretary of the Regional CPC Committee; Ma Qiannian, chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee; and Ma Youde, Li Shumin, Guo Wenju, Peng Linbo, Liang Feibiao, and Feng Mao, vice chairmen.

CSO: 4005/920

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI RIBAO HAILS CLOSE OF PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, CPPCC SESSIONS

HK090317 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 85, p 1

[Editorial: "Serve the People Wholeheartedly and Take a Step Forward in Conducting Reforms--Warmly Congratulate the Successful Conclusions of the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee"]

[Text] The Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, which lasted for a week, has come to a successful close, and the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, which was convened a day earlier than the above session, has been rounded off. We warmly congratulate the two sessions on their successful conclusions!

In the face of the [word indistinct] of rejuvenating Shaanxi and accomplishing the magnificent goal of achieving quadruplication by the turn of this century, the people throughout the province, full of confidence, place their high hopes on the overall economic structural reform formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Only when we take the road of reform can the economy be rejuvenated, the country become rich and strong, and the nation prosper, and can the people become well-off. This is the task of prime importance for our governments at various levels and the broad numbers of party cadres and government functionaries. Without it, serving the people or working for the interests of the people will be nothing but big, empty talk. Judged from this viewpoint, those who are not keen on reform, take little interest in reform, or waver in the face of reform are undoubtedly people who have seriously neglected their duties.

If we successfully conduct reforms in various fields in accordance with the central authorities' principle of "be steadfast, be prudent in fighting the first battle, and be sure to win," our province will surely make more and greater improvements, developments, and breakthroughs in all fields of endeavor.

Some new unhealthy tendencies emerging at present were shipped up under the pretexts of "working for the interests of the masses" and "doing people good turns." Either bonuses were indiscriminately distributed, profits and taxes to be turned over to the state were arbitrarily held up, or production funds were wantonly turned into welfare funds. Superficially, it seemed that the masses got at the time some "petty favors," but from the long-term viewpoint,

the fundamental interests of the masses of people have been infringed upon. These unhealthy tendencies have not only directly hindered and sabotaged reform efforts and obstructed the normal plans of the central authorities, but also violated the socialist basic principle that aims at gradually raising the living standards of the people on the basis of constantly developing production. Those who are engaged in creating unhealthy tendencies have no intention of sincerely working for the well-being of the people but just want to please the public with claptrap. Those who capitalize on the economic reforms for their own gains and violate the law and discipline are actually borers that endanger the people's regime. On no account must we be indulgent toward them. They must be thoroughly investigated and sternly punished. Otherwise, how can we justify ourselves as holding ourselves responsible to the people in everything we do? Of course, some problems cropping up in the course of reform carried out on an exploratory basis are the results of our lack of experience. In curbing the new unhealthy tendencies, it is imperative to make a strict distinction between what is legal and what is illegal in accordance with state policies and decrees and not to "demand uniformity in solving diverse problems" and to "do things in a massive and unplanned way." This is also what the people are expecting from us.

To serve the people is the fundamental purpose of our party and government and also our fine tradition. In the new period, all cadres and working personnel must preserve and develop the work method and style of following the mass line, maintain close links with the masses, and be concerned about the weal and woe of the people. On no account must we remain indifferent toward the opinions of the people and handle their reasonable demands in a dilatory and buck-passing manner, and still less solve problems only after they have cropped up. In the last few years, the province's economy has indeed developed significantly. Because of a poor economic foundation to start with, plus an uneven economic development, the people in the southern and northern regions of the province and the remote mountainous areas in part of the central Shaanxi plain still find it hard to make ends meet. Therefore, we must devote much attention and take effective measures to help the masses there to develop production so that they can lift themselves from poverty and take the road of common prosperity as quickly as possible. In order to liberate ourselves from the state of conservativeness and seclusion to a greater extent and to promote the economy to develop at a reasonable rate unseen before, it is necessary to eliminate "leftist" influence, to destroy the old, and to implement the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and openign to the outside world. Nevertheless, we must keep a clear head, pay particular attention to cherishing and protecting the enthusiasm and initiative of the masses for carrying out the four modernizations, and do our work in a down-to-earth manner. We must definitely not seek undeserved reputation and indulge in formalism and boasting and exaggeration, because this will dampen the initiative of the masses.

In rejuvenating Shaanxi and carrying out the united front work, the provincial CPPCC has brilliantly given play to its role as "the pooler of the talented people." The people throughout the province sincerely thank them for their contributions and hope that they will work ceaselessly and unremittingly and make more and better contributions.

Shaanxi is full of the beauty of spring. The government functions well and the people enjoy happiness. In the face of arduous and glorious tasks, so long as we always think of the masses of people and do everything in their interest, they will genuinely support us and contribute their wisdom and strength. With all these, we will be able to overcome difficulties and to take a step forward in conducting reforms.

CSO: 4008/920

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TOURIST WORK

HK131402 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Our provincial conference on foreign affairs and tourist work held from 7 to 12 May proposed eliminating the left, destroying the old, being determined to carry out reform, striving to open up a new road of foreign affairs and tourist work which suits the condition of our country and possesses Shaanxi characteristics, and contributing to the invigoration of Shaanxi's economy.

The conference summed up experiences in foreign affairs and tourist work in the whole province, conveyed the spirit of the national conference on foreign affairs and tourist work, and arranged for the tasks after its conclusion.

Ten units, including the Shaanxi branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the Provincial Higher Education Bureau, the Provincial Public Health Bureau, the Xian City Second Light Industry Bureau, and Lintong County, introduced their experiences in doing foreign affairs work well and developing the tourist trade. Responsible comrades of the Provincial Party and Government, including Li Qingwei, Zhou Yaquang, Mou Lingsheng, Li Lianbi, Sun Daren, and (Wei Minggeng), attended the conference and spoke.

In his speech, Comrade Li Qingwei pointed out, the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial Government regard the development of the tourist trade as the starting point in invigorating Shaanxi's economy. We must therefore give full play to our advantages and must change the method of only grasping tourism for tourists from abroad to the method of simultaneously grasping tourism for tourists from abroad and at home. We must change the method of mainly engaging in receiving tourists to the method of simultaneously developing and building tourist resources and receiving them. We must change the method of mainly relying on state investment to build basic tourist facilities to the method of relying on the concerted efforts of the state, localities, departments, collectives, and individuals. We must also rely on our own efforts and make use of foreign capital. We must do well in grasping tourists' food, lodging, transport, sightseeing, entertainment, and purchases.

CSO: 4005/920

NORTHWEST REGION

ARGENTINA'S CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN SHAANXI

HK131446 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Accompanied by Song Shaowen, member of the NPC Standing Committee, Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, and his party arrived in Xian from Beijing by plane yesterday afternoon to visit.

Last night, Li Lianbi, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, met President Pugliese. After the meeting, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee gave a banquet in honor of Pugliese, president of the Argentina Chamber of Deputies, and his party.

Vice Chairman Li Lianbi and President Pugliese spoke at the banquet successively. Li Lianbi said that the visit by President Pugliese to Xian this time brings us the friendship of the people of Argentina. We also hope that His Excellency the President will take back the friendly feelings and warm regards of the people of China and of the people of Shaanxi Province and Xian for the people of Argentina. President Pugliese said that Shaanxi played an important part in the history of the Chinese revolution and has many cultural relics. He wished China constant achievements in the four modernizations and wished Xian, a famous historical city, prosperity.

CSO: 4005/920

TAIWAN

CABINET COMMENTS ON OPEN HANDLING OF LIU CASE

OWO91447 Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Taipei, 9 May (CNA)--The Executive Yuan said Thursday the government has been hiding nothing and evading nothing in handling the murder case in which Chinese-American writer Henry Liu was killed.

"Such openness and fairness will disperse doubts from anyone, thus maintaining the government's good image in the international community," it added in a written answer to interpellations from several legislators.

In the reply, the Yuan pointed out that the involvement of a few Intelligence Bureau officers in the killing of Henry Liu just means the unfortunate happening is the result of wrong acts by individuals.

"The government has always prohibited its security personnel from having anything to do with illegal gangs," it stresses, referring to the fact that Chen Chi-li and Wu Tun, two major suspects in the Liu case, are charged with having been heads of the notorious Bamboo Union Gang here.

"Also, the government has strictly forbidden officials stationed abroad from getting into contact with local gangs," it noted, adding "this policy will continue."

Military personages involved in this case have been openly tried in an effort to get to the truth, the Executive Yuan said, adding "this should minimize the damage done to this country's image."

CSO: 4000/226

TAIWAN

STRATEGIST CRITICIZES U.S. HELPING BEIJING

OWO40337 Taipei CNA in English 0234 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Taipei, 3 May (CNA)--Renowned strategist Gen Wego Chiang stressed here Friday that there are no so-called good communists and bad communists, therefore the U.S. help to the Chinese Communists will eventually damage America's own national interest.

He told a delegation of the U.S. Defense Orientation Conference Association that if the Chinese Communists grow strong enough, neighboring countries, in view of Peiping's record of subverting democratic countries, will naturally feel uneasy.

There's no such distinction as good communists and bad communists, he said. The United States, in order to defend its own interest, should unite all the free world to confront communism, he told a seminar joined by the U.S. delegation and some members of the ROC Society for Strategic Studies.

The society's vice president and concurrently director of the Defense Ministry's Joint Operations and Training Department pointed out that Taiwan occupies a pivotal strategic position in the Western Pacific area, and it is also the beacon of hope for 1 billion mainland Chinese people. They hope to enjoy freedom and democracy, he said, and these goals have been set by the ROC Government into its constitution.

General Chiang said, providing defensive weapons to the ROC will, therefore, not only help assure peace in this part of the world but also help prevent communist subversion in countries around the region. "This is absolutely in the interest of the United States," he noted.

He said he hopes the 17 members, led by the association's President Ross Beach, will take the message back to their fellow countrymen when they return home. "Helping pass on correct messages will help promote peace and stability in this area," he added.

The American group, whose members are mostly strategists and business leaders, arrived here Friday for a 2-day visit. Saturday, they will visit the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall to pay respects to the memory of the late Chinese national leader.

TAIWAN

PAPER SUPPORTS GIO CALL FOR RESTRAINT BY PRESS

OWO81231 Taipei CHINA POST in English 5 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Stop the Abuse of Press Freedom"]

[Text] Anyone who reads some of the so-called political magazines published here these days must be astonished by the amount of freedom they seem to have in airing their views. In fact, the magazines abuse the freedom of the press and print libels, groundless conjectures, and malicious personal attacks. Their publishers and editors seem to believe this is a lawless country.

Some people, especially foreigners, may wonder why those whose reputations are hurt by them seem to accept the attacks on them with resignation. There are at least two reasons. One is the tolerance and endurance characteristic of the Chinese people. The second reason, which stems from the first, is the tendency among the Chinese to avoid lawsuits.

It is perhaps for these reasons that freedom of the press has been regarded by these magazines as a synonym for the publication of irresponsible and nasty writings.

Chang King-yuh, director general of the Government Information Office [GIO] has said that the abuse of freedom must be stopped. He was speaking in reply to an interpellation from Legislator Li Chih-peng.

Li pointed out that some magazines fail to be objective and fair in their reporting. Although freedom of the press should be maintained, the law should provide protection for the reputation of every citizen, he stressed.

In reply, Chang said that the GIO will invite scholars, experts, and government officials to protect both freedom of the press and the reputations of individuals.

He called on the print media not to publish defamatory materials or statements supporting the communists or Taiwan independence elements.

The CHINA POST is a strong supporter of freedom of the press. At the same time, we believe no media organization should abuse this freedom by making libelous or untrue reports or comments.

The word "freedom" is very tricky. It can be interpreted in virtually any way one wants to interpret it. That is why it is so easily abused. And that is why statutes defining the freedom allowed are necessary to protect freedom. There can be no absolute freedom.

The media, in particular, must respect the rights and reputations of others-- a respect that is the very foundation of a free press.

CSO: 4000/226

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PROBLEMS SEEN IN WAY DENG, HU ARE SELECTING 'THIRD ECHELON'

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 88, Feb 85 pp 46-49

[Article by Chieh Ti [6043 6611]: "Blood Relationship of 'Third Echelon' -- Trial Appraisal of the CPC's Successors"]

[Text] Within the scope of the entire country, the CPC has selected a 120,000-person cadre reserve force, of which its central level consists of 1,000 persons. These 120,000 persons comprise about three-thousandths of the total number of cadres of all types. The CPC has asserted: This is a strategic measure that is a matter of fundamental importance for questions to come, and is a guarantee of the continuity of policies.

It is said that these people are strictly selected in accordance with the criteria of "being more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent." Of course, whether these criteria are desirable is a question on which individual opinions differ. In the past, with regard to the cadre criteria, the "new forces" that emerged under this "classic"-type preachment were just passable.

At present, there are no complete selection and appointment laws and regulations for the appointment of officials in China. If an official commits a mistake, there is also no forceful impeachment system. The authority to promote or expel, and to deploy CPC cadres, is in the party's Organization Department. And this organization has always been the supreme headquarters of factionalist struggle. Now the party's Discipline Inspection Commission is responsible for examining the conduct of cadres, and this yamen was once satirized as "only examining soldiers and not examining officers, only checking on what went on before and not checking on what went on afterward. (T'ai [0669])" The ups and downs in CPC officialdom are probably also against a background of power struggle. In this environment, there have emerged some "tumblers" who are good at achieving success one way or another. The "third echelon" will gradually become the policymakers in the power organizations within the time remaining in this century. Some of them will even become the "leaders" of the 1 billion people. We must see from their activity in the future if they are out of the common run. Today's "third echelon" is basically the product of the original cadre line, and only by proceeding from the requirements of the present stage will the recruiting be changed somewhat.

From "Appointing People by Favoratism" to "Selecting the Able Among One's Relatives"

Here "relatives" are taken in the narrow sense of blood relatives. This follows the CPC's concept that progress in history will take an inevitable form, and is also the embodiment of ancient Chinese traditions about choosing a person for a job. Within the CPC the forming of clan effort is not without precedent. As early as the initial stage after the founding of the CPC, its first general secretary Cheng Duxiu's sons -- Chen Yannan and Chen Qiaonian -- played leading roles in its policymaking bodies. Later they laid down their lives for the party's cause. Li Baohua, the son of another founder of the party, Li Dazhao, in carrying out his father's unfinished undertaking, displayed the utmost loyalty and filial piety. Now he is one of the rare survivals of the sons of powerful officials. These are things that happened in the arduous years, all things of the past.

Today, when the CPC has been in power for 35 years, the people who practice "revolution" will never risk "having their heads fastened to trouser belts," and it is a time when "once power is in one's hands, one's orders are carried out." Precisely for this reason, an atmosphere of appointing people by blood relationship has enveloped Chinese society. Now, when people discuss talents, a topic frequently brought up is that if statistics of blood relationships in the "third echelon" are made, then the proportion in the "third echelon" of the sons and daughters of high-level cadres will be the most conspicuous problem. In fact, many people who have official titles come from families of high officials. The illustrious Li Peng [2621 7720], vice premier of the State Council, is a descendant of revolutionary martyrs, and he was raised by the late Premier Zhou Enlai and the present chairman of the CPPCC, Deng Yingzhao [6772 4481 6389] [Zhou's widow]. Peng Shi [1756 1102], a vice minister of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, is the son of the late Peng Pai [1756 3269], member of the Political Bureau of the Sixth CPC Congress. Ye Xuanping [5509 6693 1627], mayor of Guangzhou City, is the son of senior statesman Ye Jianying. The sons of NPC Standing Committee Chairman Peng Zhen [1756 4176], CPC Vice Chairman Chen Yun [7115 0061], and the late Marshal Chen Yi all sit in the front-row seats in the capital city and environs of Beijing Municipality. Liu Yuan [0491 3293], the son of the late State President Liu Shaoqi, to express his innermost feelings about his father's death in Henan, went to the rural areas of that province to work. Recently he was appointed mayor of Xinjiang City to provide an opportunity for tempering his leadership ability. When National Defense Minister Zhang Aiping [1728 1947 5493] visited America, his son Zhang Zhi [1728 3112] was in the advance party. During the Sino-U.S. arms talks, He Pengfei [6320 7720 7378], the son of late Marshal He Long, was a key figure. That the descendants of these senior statesmen will be given high posts is something to be expected soon.

People are prejudiced against or envious of the sons and daughters of high-level cadres becoming officials. In the public interest, they cannot let these talents from powerful clans lose their opportunity to display their ability. Conversely, it is undoubtedly logical, in the environment of the families of high-level cadres, to train true talents so that they become great minds. Deng Xiaoping's son Deng Zhifang [6772 6347 2455] went to America to study, and Young Deng's wife accompanied him. People are not hypercritical about this

modus operandi, and some of them even say that for certain jobs it is necessary to have the son represent the father. For example, when Liao Chengzhi was living he used the prestige of his parents, Liao Zhongkai [1675 0034 0418] and He Xiangning [0149 7449 0413], to achieve considerable success in united front work in Taiwan and abroad. After his death, his son Liao Hui [1675 2547] became the director of the Overseas Chinese Office, and certain people considered him the best choice.

However, it should be pointed out that the historical lessons of the CPC's practice of class politics are profound. First of all, Mao Zedong himself was not above engaging in this practice. Of course, during the war years, his wife Yang Kaihui, younger brother Mao Zetan, and son Mao Anying displayed the spirit of "only those who have the lofty ideal of sacrifice dare to exchange their lives for a new world." However, after he came to power, he engaged in this practice, which besmirched the CPC. His wife Jiang Qing, a fickle and lascivious woman, became the "standard-bearer" and did extremely bad things. His nephew Mao Yuanxin [3029 6678 2450], first became the king of the Northeast and later stirred up trouble in Zhongnanhai. Wang Mantian [3769 2581 1815] and Wang Hairong [3769 3189 5554], the granddaughters of his cousin Wang Lifan [3769 2621 4636] were respectively secretary of the Tianjin Municipality CPC Committee and vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They echoed Jiang Qing from afar and acted recklessly. In brief, the effect of Mao's clan at that time was to frighten out of their wits "all the ministers and generals in the imperial court," and internal and external affairs were invariably in a state of pitch-black disorder. Second, Lin Biao also once dreamt of clan rule. He and his wife Ye Qun [3509 5028], son Lin Liguo [2651 4539 5470], and daughter Lin Doudou [2651 6258 6258] allied themselves with some leaders in the armed forces to turn China into their "family empire."

Bringing up the above-mentioned problem seems to have a little flavor of old debts. But at a time when the sons and daughters of many families are about to pitch into work, it is not uncalled-for to administer a dose to make them clear-headed. Then, what about the family members of high-level cadres now? The answer is: on the whole they are good, but there are problems that are not small. Among these problems, what caused a sensation was that the child of the late Supreme Commander Zhu De and the grandson of the present State Premier Li Xiannian were both "suppressed" because they were guilty of the most heinous crimes. In addition, the sons of State Vice President Ulanhu, CPC Central Advisory Commission Vice Chairman Xu Shiyu [6079 0013 0645], NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Peng Cheng [1756 3095] and Vice Foreign Affairs Minister Yao Guang [1202 1684], either because they rebelled and ran away or because they engaged in graft and took bribes, as well as engaging in unbridled sex, are leading the life of a convict. The CPC's newspaper at times carries reports on this types of news. A news story in one of the August 1984 issues of RENMIN RIBAO, entitled "If One Does Evil Inside the Yamen, it Will Be Difficult for One To Escape the Arm of the Law," revealed that Xiamen City, Fujian, had dealt with a criminal gang composed of the sons and daughters of high-level cadres. A similar case occurred in Heilongjiang Province, where a son of a high-level cadre was the principal criminal of the "Four Northeast Tigers" and was arrested and punished by law. In the north and the south, the parents of criminals hold the official titles of division commander, chief of

public security bureau, and chief of customs. Some persons in power in units in which criminals are, in order to toady to these "seniors," cover up the behavior of their sons in many ways; some of them go so far as to make the time that they commit crimes a period of becoming the "third echelon" or promote them; and some of them let offenses go on for as long as 4 years without taking an interest in them, and only deal with the offenses when the central authorities speak out.

In view of the fact that the mainland is still a society of individual rule, I believe the shady deals in this respect will not be fully disclosed. However, looking at the situation in which the central authorities have issued orders to high-level cadres to control their sons and daughters and to "central senior officers" to conduct "positive education" for the sons and daughters of high-level cadres, the circumstances of the problem are not too simple. The fact is that it is already no secret that the sons and daughters of high-level cadres defy the law. Even though the CPC shouts the slogan about cracking down on economic crimes, they still openly want rebates from foreign businessmen and demand generous presents. Through the national network of relationships of the sons and daughters of high-level cadres, some foreign businesses also get things that make a profit. In recent years there have also appeared some problems among the sons and daughters of high-level cadres who are outside China; the majority of them make use of their family status and stop at nothing to act ostentatiously and look for a chance to swindle. There is a figure "within the yamen" who collaborates with those opposed to the CPC, and in the press he daily throws mud on the Communist Party. After Lu Xun's child Zhou Lingfei [6650 0109 7378] came to Taiwan, the writer Li Ao [2621 2407] made the comment "wealth doesn't last three generations, and neither does struggle." In Hong Kong there is a daughter of the director of a certain provincial department who, it is said, has the manner of a bitch in heat. Even if people do not regard the sons and daughters of high-level cadres as "pitch-black," they all accept the fact that "sons and daughters of high-level cadres" is a derogatory term.

Mountain-Stronghold Rule With Civilian Posts Made Primary

The CPC is a political group in which mountain strongholds stand in great number. Among the mountain strongholds there is a problem of unity or dissension when a fundamental policy is brought up, which Mao Zedong solved by the method of "what I say goes." Deng's and Hu's guiding ideology in forming the "third echelon" carries on this practice, with the little alteration being that they assume the posture of civilians when in power to prevent the smell of gunpowder that would be created by militarymen.

In the enormous cadre ranks, the focus of selection is on looking for those with abilities for civilian posts. Now, with Hu Yaobang's main line, a CYL system is gradually being formed. In the "third echelon," it looks to be a foregone conclusion that Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539], one of the "Three Hu's" in the CYL, will replace Hu Yaobang. Hu Qili is now a member of the Politburo and a secretary of the Secretariat in the CPC Central Committee, and before this he went through a period of tempering in Tianjin. His frequent activities at home and abroad are also specific arrangements for his "holding the "imperial seal" in the future. Before Hu Qili came to power in the CPC, he was a

"professional student" at Qinghua University, and therefore he met the criterion for being "more revolutionary"; having a diploma from a famous university provides the basis for his being "better educated and professionally more competent." and his age of 55 is more or less the age when Mao and Zhou first came to power. He should be able to have the energy to take charge of all the party's work before 2000 A.D. Also, for a long time he was Hu Yaobang's assistant, and in ways of thinking and work style the two coordinated in harmony, so in taking over Hu's work he will be able to handle it because of previous experience. The CPC has already taken measures to prevent him from becoming a mere figurehead when he comes to power. On the central level and in some provinces and cities, the forces of the CYL are already distributed, and when Hu Qili assumes office there has been laid a foundation for them to cry out for him up and down and cluster around him at his front and back.

In Zhou Ziyang's circle, Tian Jiyin [3944 4764 0061] has been chosen. Tian already has the title of vice premier in the State Council. He has a financial background, and now, when the CPC is making economic construction a matter of first-class importance, he is an indispensable person. Tian became Zhao's protege in Sichuan, and his ability was manifested in economic reform; and, having been personally instructed by Zhao, I believe he will not be mediocre in politics. He is not old, and he comes from the basic level and is not involved with a faction at the center. In the future, for the interest of officialdom, he is bound to find a backer. It was a very natural thing for Hu Qili, who is close to the CYL faction, and Li Peng, who is close to the former Zhou Enlai faction, to become "sworm followers."

With these arrangements, birth has already been given to an embryonic-type civilian government. For the birth of their dynasty, Deng and Hu are now strengthening the following two pieces of work.

First, they are extensively collecting support for turning the CYL faction into the mainstream faction. This faction is actually a derivative of the Zhou Enlai faction, and possesses the genetic factor for being elevated to the mainstream faction. but, in the CPC's cause, it is at the bottom of the namelist. From a look at its history, we see that in the years from 1921 to 1935 it drifted along, now sinking and now emerging. In this period, it and Zhou Enlai's and Deng Xiaoping's law-keeping faction, together with Ren Bishi [0117 1732 2514], made common cause. But from 1936 to 1949, this brilliant period of the CPC, the CYL became demoralized. In this period, the CPC only controlled some loose organizations such as "Youth for Saving the Country" and "Youth Vanguard in Resisting Japan," which cheered the CPC on. In 1949 the CYL was again put on the daily agenda. In April of that year, it was rebuilt as the New Democratic Youth League, and in May 1954 it was given its present name. Its task was, internally, to inculcate the youth with education on following the Communist Party, and, externally, to form a united front with the youth of the world. In both aspects its achievements were mediocre and not worth talking about. However, it has all along been manipulated by the CPC's mainstream faction, and the members of its core leadership were also deployed by the mainstream faction, so Feng Wenbin [7458 2429 1755] and Hu Yaobang, directed its affairs. During the Cultural Revolution, like the democratic parties, it was "suppressed" by the Red Guards. However, after the gang of

four was smashed, under the specific historical conditions that the forces of all factions in the CPC had suffered a trauma, the forces of the CYL faction took the opportunity to rise up. Now Deng and Hu are letting the CYL carry the banners of the leaders of all factions in the CPC.

Second, the armed forces -- this mountain stronghold -- closely depends on the CYL faction. The armed forces at first were the most powerful mountain stronghold, and they were called the "state within the state." They took action when something did not suit their books, and a glaring example of this is that the armed forces were involved in the several coups within the CPC. In 1953, Gao Gang [7559 1511] forced Mao Zedong to "take a rest," drove Liu Shaoqi off the stage, and waved the banner proclaiming that the armed forces were the orthodox school in the party. He allied himself with the leaders of the "Third Field Army" and "Fourth Field Army" in taking common action. In 1959, at the Lushan Conference, Mao Zedong suddenly attacked, labeling National Defense Minister Peng Dehuai as the head of an "antiparty military club" and letting Lin Biao seize Peng's military power, and Mao also used Lin's guns to prevent the decline of the party's power. And Lin Biao's "571 Project Summary" had an even more warlike nature. The so-called "one blow" with which the gang of four was smashed was delivered through Marshal Ye Jianying's influence in the armed forces, and he used the forces of Wang Dongxing's [3769 2639 5281] "8341" Guard Unit to stabilize the situation. The key to Hua Guofeng's peaceful handing over power to Deng and Hu was that Hua did not have the deep relationship with the military units that Deng and Hu had. However, in the Cultural Revolution period the armed forces did bad things, and particularly through Deng's and Hu's education on "thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution," people in the units universally feel crestfallen. Availing themselves of this opportunity, Deng and Hu are forming a civilian government, which they reckon will also conform to the popular will. In the future, in its central nerve parts they will arrange appropriate positions for the "third echelon" in the units, thereby reducing to the minimum the possibility of a disaster caused by a military uprising.

In addition, in the future the persons in power in the economic system on the mainland will also form independent power factions. Deng and Hu are now, through the reform of the economic system, making the necessary laws and regulations that will make these persons depend on the CYL system so that they cannot act as they please.

The Practice of "One Fresh Trick Makes One an Official" Continues

"One fresh trick makes one an official" is a pet phrase that people on the mainland use to satirize the CPC's cadre policy. Its meaning is that if a person does something a little unusual, which is fortuitously discovered by an important person, and his idea is elevated, this person can in one step "climb to heaven" and become a bigwig. This kind of thing was a common sight in the Cultural Revolution period.

Now, in the Deng-Hu system, this trick has also been taken over, and in their "third echelon" there are people with "one fresh trick." Among them conspicuously is Wang Zhaoguo [3769 0340 0948], now the general secretary of the CYL and director of the CPC's Central Office.

He originally was the deputy director of Hubei's No 2 Automobile Factory and an engineer. Once Deng Xiaoping went to this factory on an inspection. When reporting back on the production situation there, Deng discovered that Wang's train of thought was clear, his way of speaking was orderly, his tentative plans were grand, and he had considerable vigor. He therefore decided that Wang's ability could be displayed at the central level, and the Organization Department issued a transfer order. Wang was transferred to Beijing, and very quickly he became a central-level figure whom everybody fixed their eyes on. A recent example is that the CPC has made Yuan Weimin [5913 0251 3046], coach of the national women's volleyball team, a vice minister of the PRC Physical Culture and Sports Commission. Because he led about a dozen girls to achieve "triple wins" in volleyball competitions, obtaining honor for the country, it was confirmed that his ability was above the ordinary and that he must be put in an important position.

The intention of the CPC in doing this is not as pure as people think it is. From a look at past practice, it has roughly two effects. First, these people usually come from the common people, and once they are put in an important position they are moved to tears of gratitude and thus become worshippers of the persons in power; especially those persons with "one fresh trick" who have entered the upper stratum, when encountering a major problem that requires a clear-cut stand, will resolutely stand on the side of their supporters and will certainly not be ambiguous about it. These persons include Chen Yonggui [1115 3057 6311], a head towel-wearing peasant and former vice premier; Wu Guixian [0702 2710 6343], a textile worker, who did not know whether Li Zhizhen [a famous 16th century pharmacologist] was an ancient or a contemporary, and former vice premier; and Li Suwen [2621 4790 2429], a party branch secretary who sold meat and a former vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Because in the past they had shouted the slogan "the capitalist-roaders are still taking the capitalist road" too loudly, after Deng and Hu came to power these people disappeared from the scene. Second, the "one fresh trick" has become a rod to deal with political opponents. For example, because third-level worker Sun Jian [1327 0256] of Tianjin gained merit by "rebellious" he was made a vice premier in the State Council, and he quickly became one of the leading members of the "Central Mao Zedong Study Class," sponsored by Wang Hongwen [3769 3163 2429] and, on Jiang Qing's behalf, put the utmost effort into attacking senior statesmen. After table tennis champion Zhuang Zedong [5445 0463 2767] became chairman of the State Physical Cultural and Sports Commission, he not only became Jiang Qing's special favorite, but also performed services for his mistress in hounding to death Marshal He Long and ruining sports stars. After Sun Yuguo [1327 3768 0448], hero of the Battle of Zhenbao Island and sentry post chief, in one leap became deputy commander of the Northeast Military Region, he was appreciated by the gang of four for his attacks on the old cadres in the armed forces. Therefore, in the world of Deng and Hu no trace can be found of some of these people.

Deng and Hu have done sifting and selecting work on the "one fresh trick" figures of the past, and individuals among them have been retained. Driller Ni Zhifu [0242 1807 4395], member of the Politburo and chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, has not yet been moved from his posts. In addition, some old models who became "blacklegs" during the Cultural Revolution have been reinstated. For example, Wang Chonglun [3769 1504 0243],

a worker of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, and Beijing carpenter Li Ruihuan [2621 3843 0283] the "modern Lu Ban [a master carpenter in ancient times]," hold important posts at the center and in Tianjin Municipality. Shandong textile girl worker Hao Jianxiu [5787 1696 4423], the creator of the "Hao Jianxiu work method," was originally made minister of textile industry by Deng and Hu, and has now been promoted to be an alternate secretary in the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee. Some people conjecture that her future is to be second in line to Deng Yingzhao.

The situation in various aspects shows that Deng's and Hu's cadre line of forming a "third echelon" is not too different from past practice, and therefore effective measures to prevent the sort of sudden changes in officialdom that took place in the past cannot be taken. It looks as if the most crucial problem in the CPC's reform of its cadre system is not the problem of the criteria for reinstating cadres, but is whether a thorough break can be made with traditional bad habits in choosing persons for jobs.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

ARTICLE SAYS MAO GOT MANY IDEAS FROM QU QIUBAI

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 2, Feb 85 pp 90-91

[Article by Lin Fan [2651 2753]: "Relationship Between Mao Zedong and Qu Qiubai"]

[Text] Late one night in the spring of 1927, Qu Qiubai [4234 4428 4101] wrote a preface to a report, and instructed that the report be sent to Hankou and quickly typeset and printed as a separate edition. This was Mao Zedong's "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan."

New Historical Materials on Qu Qiubai

In this writer's article "The Death of Qu Qiubai" (in the August issue of CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI), I wrote an account of the relationship between Mao Zedong and Qu Qiubai in which I clarified the passage "after Qu Qiubai came to the soviet area, Mao Zedong and he did not get along, so when the Red Army withdrew Mao did not notify him." In this article this writer stated that "Qu Qiubai wrote a preface for Mao Zedong's "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan," in which he called Mao Zedong "the king of the Hunan peasants," and got this report published in Wuhan in the form of a special edition which was put on sale and circulated."

It seems, from the research articles concerning Qu Qiubai abroad that nobody has alluded to this historical material. Even in the exhaustive and celebrated introduction to the History of the CPC, Japan's "History of the Communist Party of China," chief editor (Hataya), and in the "Collection of Materials on the History of the Communist Party in China," edited by the Chinese Department of Japan's International Issues Research Institute, I have not seen it excerpted or introduced. For this reason I take this opportunity to add this historical material by way of supplementary explanation.

At the end of 1978, the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee was convened, and the system of the Deng [Xiaoping], Hu [Yaobang], and Zhao [Ziyang] reform faction was initially formed. To further rout the resisting forces of the "whatever faction" headed by Hua Guofeng. Deng Xiaoping took the lead in stirring up a wind of repressing Mao. On 30 March 1979, at a party conference to discuss principles of theoretical work, Deng

Xiaoping made a speech entitled "Uphold the Four Basic Principles." Deng Xiaoping said: "Comrade Mao Zedong's cause and thought is not just his individual cause and thought; it is at the same time the cause and thought of his comrades-in-arms, the party, and the people, and is the crystallization of the experiences of more than half a century of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle.

Obviously, Deng Xiaoping realized that the CPC could not (nor did it have the courage to) abandon Mao Zedong's theory, so he interpreted Mao Zedong Thought as the thought jointly created by him with his comrades-in-arms and the party and the people. But Deng Xiaoping's words to a certain degree truly reflected some of the real look of the CPC's history. For example, Qu Qiubai's doctrine was the forerunner and guide of Mao Zedong's doctrine. Against this background, some historical materials and memoirs of noted CPC writers, which for a long time had been monopolized by Mao Zedong and buried out of sight, continue to be revealed to the world.

Recollections of Yang Muzhi

The first to relate that Qu Qiubai wrote a preface to Mao Zedong's "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" was Qu's good friend from childhood and his secretary in 1927, Yang Muzhi [5017 3668 0037].

In an article he wrote on the eve of the CPC's National Day in 1979, entitled "The Qu Qiubai I Knew," he said: "This spring (1927), our party Central Committee organizations decided to move from Shanghai to Hankou." "At that time Peng Shuzhi [1756 6615 0037] and Zheng Chaolin [6774 6389 7792] stayed in Shanghai, so Qu Qiubai also become director of the Central Propaganda Department." (Note: At that time Qu Qiubai was the director of the CPC Organization Department and Peng Shuzhi was the director of the CPC Propaganda Department.) "Late one night he returned from a meeting and woke me up downstairs. He gave me a thick document and said, 'Print this independently' and then went upstairs. On the morning of the next day, I looked at it and saw that it was 'A Report on the Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan,' written by Comrade Mao Zedong. Because I didn't understand the meaning of Qu Qiubai's handing it over last night to be independently printed, I ran upstairs to ask for instructions."... "Qu Qiubai was already awake, and, after I explained what I came for, he got out of bed, threw on some clothing, and said to me seriously: 'Now in the party, particularly in the Central Committee, some comrades do not dare to support the peasants' revolutionary struggles that have already begun or are just beginning; on the contrary, they make unwarranted changes against them. Today it is a case of going too far, tomorrow it will be a case of exceeding the bounds; this will not do. This article of Comrade Mao Zedong's is a very convincing article that was written after several dozens of days of personal on-the-spot investigation. In the article he scathingly denounces, as baseless, all arguments inside and outside the party that doubt and negate the peasants' struggles.'" "Qiubai specially wrote the preface for this report. In Wuhan I gave it to a responsible comrade of a printing house with which I was familiar, and asked him to print it quickly."

Yang Muzhi also said: "I remember that this article of Comrade Mao Zedong's was mailed to the Central Committee early, but the opportunists headed by Chen Duxiu not only were not willing to accept Mao Zedong's ideas, but were even less willing to publish them in XIANGDAO [GUIDE]. Qu Qiubai "felt that there should be a timely correction, so he wrote the preface to this report, sent it to Hankou, where it was hastily typeset and printed, published as a special edition, and quickly distributed to all comrades in the party."

Qu's Preface Appears at the Same Time

At the same time as Yang's article, issue No 3 of SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES], one of the theoretical mouthpieces of the CPC, published the full text of Qu Qiubai's preface to "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan," and appended an editor's note, which said: "This piece of writing is a treasure kept in the Party History Room of the Museum of the Chinese Revolution, and was originally printed in the April 1927 special edition, published by the Changjiang Publishing House in Wuhan, of Mao Zedong's 'Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan.' The first half of this report of Comrade Mao Zedong's was published in 1927 in issue No 191 of XIANGDAO, a publication of the CPC Central Committee's organizations, but because of Peng Shuzhi's suppression the second half was not published. Qu Qiubai attached extreme importance to this report and advocated that its publication be continued, but Peng Shuzhi refused to do so. For this reason, Comrade Qu Qiubai gave the report to the party-run Changjiang Publishing House. It was published under the title "The Peasant Revolution in Hunan;" the ebullient preface was written in praise of this report. This periodical is republishing it for readers to study."

This preface was signed and then dated at 2 hours after midnight on 11 April 1927. Not long after dawn broke on the 12th, like a thunderclap word was spread that Chiang Kai-shek had launched a military coup in Shanghai to liquidate the communists.

Recollections of Li Wei-han

On 14 July 1980, BEIJING RIBAO carried an article by Li Wei-han [2621 4850 3352] entitled "Cherishing the Memory of Qiubai." It further elaborated on this affair: "In January 1927, Comrade Mao Zedong went to Hunan and carried out a concrete investigation, after which he wrote the famous "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan." This report greatly heightened the aspirations of the peasant masses and greatly extinguished the power and prestige of the despotic gentry class. Our Hunan provincial party committee endorsed this report, and asked Comrade Mao Zedong to make the report to the provincial party committee and to a cadre meeting; the provincial party committee's publication ZHANSHI [FIGHTER] has carried it in full three times." (Note: it was published in the Nos 35-26 combined issue and issues Nos 38 and 39 of ZHANSHI.)

The next year, when this writer toured Hunan and Hubei, he saw this book in the exhibit hall in Mao Zedong's former residence at Dufudi in Wuchang and in the exhibit hall at Mao Zedong's old home in Shaoshan. It is a 32-page (straight-type) letterpress-printed booklet. In the middle of the front cover

is the title "The Peasant Revolution in Hunan," on its upper right corner is written "by Mao Zedong," and on its lower left corner is printed "printed and distributed by the Changjiang Publishing House, Hankou. "On the booklet's title page is the "Preface to the Peasant Revolution in Hunan" written by Qu Qiubai for Mao Zedong. Although the paper is yellow, the letter-press printed black characters are impressively clear to the eye, providing historical testimony.

Mao Zedong Received Inspiration From Other People

To sum up, the whole story of how Qu Qiubai wrote the preface to "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" and had the report published and put on sale as a special edition should be beyond any doubt and clear at a glance. But there is another point, namely, the reason that the above-mentioned piece of writing was not alluded to: Mao Zedong in January 1927 went to Hunan to make a concrete investigation because he was inspired by the sincere counsel of Yun Daiying [1926 0108 5391].

After the CPC was founded, before 1927 Mao Zedong, who later posed as the king of the peasants, did not attach importance to the peasant movement. What he attached importance to was the worker movement, and he said: I am very busy with the worker movement and don't have time to get involved with peasant affairs. Yun Daiying counseled him: Tao Xingzhi [7118 5887 4249] is having a lot of success in the educational movement in the rural areas, and we should study this point. Everywhere in China over hill and dale there are peasants, but we know very little about them. If the Chinese revolution could mobilize the peasants, this force would be terrific. After listening to him, Mao suddenly saw the light and fixed his gaze on the rural areas, earnestly practicing what Yun had advocated, and then the "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" came out.

In the early period, among the communists and the CPC leaders, the first ones to emphasize the peasant movement were Shen Xuanlu [3088 3763 1687[]], Peng Pai [1756 3269], Yun Daiying, and Qu Qiubai, and after them in line was Mao Zedong. Shen Xuanlu and Peng Pai were among the richest of the big landlords. Shen Xuanlu was fairly genial; he reduced rents and interest, implemented rural education, changed prevailing habits and customs, and overthrew certain things and established others. Peng Pai was fairly radical; he redistributed land and fields and set up peasant associations, but he also ran hospitals and schools for the peasants. Yun Daiying put emphasis on investigation and study; as early as before Mao Zedong's "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan" was written, he had written the articles "The Conditions of Peasants in Hejiang County, Sichuan," "The Life of Peasants in Huangpo, Hubei." Qu Qiubai laid particular stress on expounding and giving play to the theory of peasant revolution, and he wrote the most articles on the theory of peasant revolution. Mao Zedong, who later occupied the highest position, culled out and monopolized many of Qu Qiubai's theses.

Mao's Attitude Toward Tu

From this it can be seen that in Mao Zedong's mind Qu Qiubai was an advanced Marxist-Leninist to follow, and was his guide and forerunner in theory. On

this point, at the beginning of the sixties, when Mao Zedong in a conversation discussed Qu's reading aloud of the Twenty-four Histories, he expressed admiration for Qu's style of narration. He said: "When he read aloud to the 'New History of Tang' and the 'Meritorious Services of the Xu,' I felt that the saying 'if one is ordered to the kitchen, what is the hurry?' was inappropriate." He concluded that "in China's history, people like Yue Fei [1471 7378], Wen Tianxiang [2429 1131 4382], Dai Mingshi [2071 0682 0013], Qu Qiubai, Fang Zhimin [2455 1807 2404], Deng Yanda [6772 3348 6671], Yang Hucheng [2799 5706 1004], and Wen Yiduo [5713 0001 1122] did not consider their individual safety and did not hesitate to sacrifice their lives for the nation's interests and the party's interests, and they exemplified the idea 'it is great to die for one's aspirations!'"

As for Mao Zedong during the Cultural Revolution, he abetted in letting Kang Sheng categorize Qu Qiubai as a renegade and put Qu Qiubai's widow, Yang Zhihua [2799 0037 5478], in prison, where she was persecuted until she died of cancer. This perverse act of contradicting oneself was in essence the making of a public opinion war to achieve the strategic goal of attacking Liu Shaoqi as the chief of the renegade clique, and also for comprehensively establishing Mao Zedong in the dominant position of having all along been correct in the CPC's history and carrying out the strategy of "times have changed." The above-mentioned historical facts makes my belief in this thesis even more unshakable.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

WU ZUGUANG'S SPEECH AT 4TH WRITERS' CONGRESS

Hong Kong ZHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 89, Mar 85 pp 11-12

["Text" of speech by Wu Zuguang at the Fourth National Writers' Congress]

[Text] Editor's note: The following text was put together by a person who was present at the Fourth National Writers' Congress based on his personal notes and tape recordings. He stated that there may be discrepancies in some of the common words used, but all key words and expressions have been carefully checked to make sure that they are accurate and without error. We want to express our heartfelt thanks to this gentleman for providing this text. Thank you.

"I am still afraid...."

It is not easy for me to make a speech here because I am faced with a very strong obstruction. The obstruction comes from my wife, to whom a couple of days ago I inadvertently said: "When I make my speech this time, I am going to name names." She was frightened and started to quarrel with me. I read to her a new poem by Liu Shahe, "Fear No More," published in the RENMIN RIBAO on New Year's Day. She was moved and said that she too should have no more fear. Half an hour later, however, she said: "I am still afraid, Because of a speech you made in 1957, the whole family faced almost certain ruin and deaths...." Yesterday she went so far as to send a note to the chairman as a preemptive move. I only obtained her permission this morning after she had checked the content of the speech and made me promise not to mention anyone by name. She threatened that she would leave her seat and throw the meeting into disorder if I should say anything which may offend someone.

I agreed not to mention anyone by name because Comrade Hu Yaobang has said it is all right to criticize, but not by name. I think it may not be a bad idea. We should unite, and not hurt somebody's feelings.

Everyone in this meeting is very happy because Comrade Hu Qili has guaranteed us on behalf of the CPC Central Committee the freedom of creative work. Although the freedom of creative work should be a normal phenomenon and a democratic right enjoyed by everyone, this is the first time it has been guaranteed in no uncertain terms by the CPC Central Committee in more

than 30 years since liberation. This is a result for which we have gone through all kinds of hardships and difficulties, made enormous sacrifices and paid in blood and tears. Therefore, I want to especially express here the deep grief I feel for the comrades and friends who have died with unrighted wrongs and unclear of the false charges against them over the years. The last impression they left before their death was: Our socialism is a tattered socialism of poverty, and our writers and artists are treated unfairly.... They died miserably. They could not see the all-bright and immeasurably inspiring scene of today.

I think that the party Central Committee's ability today to unequivocally and resolutely announce that it guarantees freedom in creative work shows that today's party Central Committee is filled with self-confidence and very powerful, and that it is not afraid of but welcomes criticism. It is a party Central Committee more confident and mature than ever before. I wish it will become still more mature and powerful.

"The stupid wife loved her husband more than she loved the party"

I would like to say something about the harm of the "leftist" line. As you all know, my family is a typical example of persecution by the ultra-left line. I do not want to talk about the persecution I have experienced here. I only want to say something about my wife Xin Fengxia, who even now is still terribly frightened by "leftist" persecution. Xin Fengxia should be rated as one of the most popular actresses. However, because I expressed some opinions in 1957 in response to the party's "call" and "inspiration," I was labeled a rightist, and my wife was immediately involved. Fengxia was summoned by a deputy director of the CPC Central Committee Culture Department for a talk. She was forced to "make a clear break" with her husband. If she would divorce her husband, she could be admitted to the party. Otherwise, she should accept the consequences. Fengxia was from a poor family and suffered much in the old society. Therefore, she cherished a deep affection for her savior, the Communist Party. This time, however, the stupid wife had the impudence to love her husband more than she loved the party, and she flatly rejected the deputy director's threat and inducement. The deputy director became very angry and ordered her out of his office. She left the Culture Department crying and was subsequently designated as an "internal" rightist. Why "internal?" Because she was needed to perform on stage. Without her the theater found it hard to sell tickets. From then on, she began a life of performing on stage and suffering off stage. Often at the end of a stage performance, while the audience warmly applauded and awaited her to answer the curtain call, she was already emptying spittoons, cleaning the backstage and even sweeping out toilets. Anyone in the troupe could bully and humiliate her till the latter period of the cultural revolution when, after suffering a lot and digging air raid shelters and underground tunnels for 7 years, she was directly persecuted by the theater's leadership, causing the paralysis of her left limbs. She was then wrongly diagnosed and treated in a hospital and has become hemiplegic ever since.

Fengxia is very diligent and has tried very hard to learn to read and write. She was virtually illiterate at the time of nationwide liberation, but now

she has already written some 1 million words in memoir-type articles, had five or six volumes of her works published including foreign-language editions, and become a member of the China Writers Association. She is attending the congress today. Her achievement as a writer will have an impact no less great than her influence in the past as a performer.

"The persecution we are subjected to has not stopped to this day."

The persecution of writers and artists by the leftist line must not be allowed to continue. However, the persecution we are subjected to has not stopped to this day. I will just mention something concerning me which occurred not long ago. Beginning in August 1983, I spent 4 months in the United States. During this period an earth-shaking calamity took place in the motherland, namely, the so-called movement to "eliminate ideological contamination" launched between September and October. It was a senseless and mischievous movement aimed at throwing the country into chaos. It made all the Chinese people in the United States, from both mainland China and Taiwan, and Americans who are friendly to China very worried that a second cultural revolution was soon to begin. Many people were asking: "What is the matter with the CPC? Has it gone mad?" Especially because many prominent figures in the literary and art circles were one after another declaring where they stood and pledging support for this unpopular movement. I thought then: "Comrades, you are being fooled." You have brought shame to the CPC and the People's Republic of China. You are really stupid. Shame on you! During my last month or so in the United States, two other comrades and I were invited to speak at six or seven universities. Wherever we went, I could not avoid making a reply. Here's my answer: The term "eliminate contamination" could be evolved and extended from the pollution of the atmosphere or rivers, but the suggestion to "eliminate" it is unscientific. This is because it is even impossible to eliminate atmospheric or river pollution, let alone ideological contamination. In my opinion, those who put forward the slogan have lost confidence in themselves or, at least, do not have enough confidence in themselves, because they have forgotten a basic fact, that is, any healthy person is instinctively capable of resisting contamination, unless he is a patient on the verge of death, who will die with the slightest amount of pollution. Furthermore, I think that the CPC in particular was established and grew up during the most serious period of "ideological contamination," when China was encircled by imperialism, and in the most seriously "ideologically contaminated" place, Shanghai where capitalism ran rampant. Therefore, it should not be afraid of any "ideological contamination."

This was the answer I gave on many occasions from the podium in the United States, and it seemed that those who asked the questions were satisfied. Because it was made only in the universities, it caused no problem as a consequence. However, when I stopped over in Hong Kong on my way home toward the end of December, Hong Kong literary and art circles held a discussion meeting, and there were reporters present. I was asked similar questions and gave the same answers. This time it was different. Quite a number of newspapers carried reports on the discussion. One paper even said: "Wu Zuguang said that there is no freedom of creative work in

mainland China...." I recall what happened was that a reporter asked me about my impression of Hong Kong, and I said that Hong Kong was very nice; the reporter asked me to be more specific, and I said, "Hong Kong is very free." Thus I was quoted as saying that there is no freedom in mainland China. Even if I did so so, I said nothing wrong. If we had always enjoyed creative freedom, why is it necessary today for the CPC Central Committee to guarantee such freedom? It shows that we were not free in the past.

"Shouldn't you be punished according to party discipline and law?"

Thus, a month or 2 later, I was subjected to an inquiry in my own work unit. A deputy director of the Art Bureau of the Ministry of Culture called me in for a talk. He first told me not to be nervous because there was nothing serious whatever. However, I had the feeling that the deputy director himself was much more nervous than I was, because the situation was by no means ordinary. The bureau's party branch secretary was present with paper and pen to take notes! The deputy director said, "Someone has brought it up that you made a statement in Hong Kong on the question of eliminating contamination. We want to know if there was any discrepancy between your statement and what the newspapers publishes. Were there any misrepresentations?" I answered, "There was no discrepancy or misrepresentation, except that the reports were too brief. What I said was more detailed and specific. Now that you are asking me, I will repeat it to you." Just as the deputy director had said, the talk was over, and indeed "there was nothing serious." Some time afterwards, however, I heard that the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department had circulated a restricted notice on this matter. Of course I couldn't see the notice because it was "restricted," but someone told me about it. My statement was made publicly, and it could be criticized if it was wrong. What was the need to issue a restricted notice? And this was not all. At some kind of a "forum," one responsible comrade went so far as to suggest that someone had publicly spoken against the party Central Committee's decision and should be punished according to law. Obviously it was directed at me. If I should be "punished according to law" and because I expressed my own opinion about this unpopular so-called "movement to eliminate contamination," shouldn't you, wielding a big stick, hitting someone today, someone else tomorrow and anyone as you please, be punished according to party discipline and law?

"Why don't you speak up?"

In his congratulatory speech to the congress, Comrade Hu Qili noted that some leading comrades in literature and art are good comrades, but they have not done their work well, have many shortcomings and made many mistakes, because they do not understand literature and art. This is very correct. But I have a point to add: If it is comrades who do not understand literature and art who are in charge of literary and art work, then their shortcomings and mistakes are understandable, forgivable and tolerable; but, I want to say, if it is people who understand literature and art, for

example, poets, artists or other experts in literature and art, who are leaders in the field of literature and art, then the bad things they do are really more terrible and detestable....

The party Central Committee has guaranteed us freedom in creative work. I am very satisfied and even feel that it is more than what we have hoped for. I am a playwright. According to our habit in writing plays, we often place the climax of the entire play in the third or the fourth and last act. But at this congress, the climax has appeared in the opening session on the first day, and so there is no more to write in this play because there is no more contradiction. How can there be no contradictions in life? It is not possible!

I want to ask the comrades who have adhered to the ultra-leftist line for many years, what do you think of today's situation? Only recently you were still energetically pushing the ultra-leftist ways and running counter to the party Central Committee, but today you have not said a word, not even expressing an attitude. Is it possible to change your mind so easily? Is it possible that all of a sudden you are on our side? Is it believable? Why don't you speak up? Not even one of you has spoken!

I have nothing more to say. It is now your turn to speak.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

DENG XIAOPING'S CRITICISM OF YE WENFU DISCUSSED

Hong Kong ZHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 89, Mar 85 pp 34-38

[Article by Yi Xi [0122 6007]: "An Army Poet's Agony--Ye Wenfu After Being Criticized by Deng Xiaoping"]

[Text] A well-informed writer from mainland China told me that the "young poet" criticized in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is Ye Wenfu. "Transferred" from the army to civilian work, he has now shed his uniform and returned to his native place, a small county town in Hubei Province. For 3 years, no publication has dared to carry his works, and he is in an extremely difficult economic situation. Before His Excellency Deng Xiaoping's demise, probably Ye is "never to rise again."

Background of Deng Xiaoping's Criticism of Ye Wenfu

Recently the writer met with a many-year schoolmate who is going abroad for advanced studies. In our excitement, we talked about a lot of things. We wondered if the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" can be equated with the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," if the former, like the "supreme instructions," becomes the supreme law upon publication and is never to be altered....and we talked about the writers who have been criticized by His Excellency Deng Xiaoping. I discovered that my old schoolmate is a bosom friend of Ye Wenfu and that even during the most difficult days he had remained in close contact with him.

"Ye Wenfu is great. He is greater than Bai Hua. He is a real poet and can be rated as first-class both for the quality of his poems and his character."

Once we began to talk on this topic, he could hardly conceal his feeling of approval and admiration. He not only revealed to me the background and real facts behind the criticism of Ye Wenfu in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," but also told me about the young poet's poor family background and experience.

To clearly understand the background of Deng Xiaoping's criticism of Ye Wenfu, we must first turn to page 344 of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." There is a mention in the second paragraph on what is natural:

"Recently I read some materials and was quite shocked by them. A young poet made a wanton speech at the Beijing Normal University. Some students reflected that much of the party organization's ideological and political work among the students was undone by this one speech. The university party committee took note of the matter but failed to take any action. It was a girl student who wrote to the university party committee and criticized our weak and powerless condition on the ideological front."

It can be seen from Deng Xiaoping's criticism in this paragraph that the young poet's major mistake was that he "made a wanton speech at the Beijing Normal University. The speech and the reflection by some students that "much of the party organization's ideological and political work among the students was undone by this one speech" startled His Excellency.

In fact, His Excellency probably never suspected, the material on the speech was itself a falsehood, a willful fabrication. No wonder words are spreading among the people that "His Excellency has been fooled once again."

Who fabricated the false material? What after all is the reason to frame the defenseless young poet?

Beijing Normal University Speech Causes a Storm

As everyone knows, Ye Wenfu's several poems on "Generals" have aroused sympathy among the masses of the common people who feel gratified by reading them. But the poems, especially the "foreword," deeply offended the ultra-"leftist" force in the army represented by X X Liang, X X Liu and their ilk. Ye Wenfu has proved himself to be a courageous poet. He not only justly and forcefully described the common people's resentment at the dissolute life led by the privileged classes, but pointedly and openly denounced Liu Baiyu at an award-giving meeting for modern poetry. He scathingly denounced Liu Baiyu for "crawling out from under his army overcoat, attempting to act independently and defiantly of the party Central Committee based on his dark powers." How could this fail to needle the sanctimonious Liu Baiyu? And, his poem, "General, Wash Carefully," offended none other than the commander in chief of the Engineer Corps to which he belonged.

What, then, did Ye Wenfu say in his speech at the Beijing Normal University? Based on request of the university which invited him to speak, he was mainly to talk about poetry, the rudiments of verses and creative poetry writing to help students increase their creative confidence. He talked with absorbing interest on his own miserable childhood, the early education given him by his mother who was a country woman, his painful experience in the cultural revolution, how he persisted in writing poems in adverse political environments.... He talked for 4 whole hours. In the classroom, several hundred people including students, teachers and leading members of the department listened for hours without making a noise. He spoke without a written text, not even an outline. On the podium, however, he talked extemporaneously as if in a soliloquy. Naturally, in a speech without prior deliberation, flaws are hardly avoidable, and indeed there were

complaints, but all was within normal limits. Ye Wenfu is a poet. He is also a human being. Of course he has the right to express his love and hatred, his depressions and grievances, as a person.

Waves of Criticism Blot out Sky and Land

According to records in "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," on 17 July 1981, Deng Xiaoping criticized Ye Wenfu in a talk with leaders of propaganda departments at the central level. The talk was circulated by the party Central Committee's Document No 30 in August the same year. Since then the young poet has been in a period of learning, accepting criticism and examining his mistakes.

Fabrications and slanders were thrown on the young poet's head like excrement and urine. He was not allowed to defend himself. If he tried to defend himself, it would be regarded as a bad attitude on his part. The poet made no attempt to defend himself. Standing in a room in which temperature dropped to 5 degrees below zero in winter, he stayed awake night after night and suffered indescribable agony. He agonized not for himself, but for the nation. With a dagger in his hand, he contemplated suicide many times, but his death would mean victory for certain people. Who could clean up the filth from his person? Only he himself could, because he was the only one who knew the mystery of the case most thoroughly. He could not die.

Ye Wenfu is not a sociable person. He has his only habits. He would not visit anyone in power or get in touch with any high official. He would not ask some one "through the backdoor" to intercede on his behalf. Sitting behind his desk, he wanted only to write poetry as nothing else interested him. Even though he worried about his own situation sometimes, he still would not do anything to waste the time he could use to write poems.

As requested by his party branch, he recalled and sorted out the entire content of his speech at the Beijing Normal University. Through the party organization, the material was sent to the university, where it was checked and verified by student representatives. Except for a few minor corrections, the poet's recollection was considered highly authentic. However, there was no way to send this material to Deng Xiaoping. His Excellency's criticism was aimed mainly at the young poet's speech at the university, but the real content of the speech was subtly evaded in the entire course of development of events.

On creative poetry writing, Ye Wenfu said that after a poem is written, the poet often subjectively feels that it is very good, but his feeling could be wrong, and it has to be confirmed through a period of "cold treatment." Some poems are written easily at the first attempt. Others have to be painfully written and rewritten for years. As an example of the former, he cited the poem "When I Had a Toothache," which he wrote when serving as a soldier in an engineer company in a rural village. He had a toothache, and the landlady bustled about trying to help him. Deeply

touched, he wrote the poem sitting on her threshold. Not a word was changed when the poem was published. For the latter, he cited his poem "Guiyuan Temple" as an example. It was an expression of his feeling when he visited the Guiyuan Temple in Wuhan together with friends, and there he saw many people kneeling before an image of Sakyamuni. The following is a stanza of the poem:

"You (Sakyamuni) like being worshipped, and you love burning joss-sticks. In front of you, I am always a proud me. No one can ever make me prostrate myself in worship again. Everyone should be like a big tree in a forest, relying on itself to get sunlight and live independently."

However, in the material sent to Deng Xiaoping, no mention was made of the poet's discussion on concrete poetry-writing technique. Instead, it became: "Ye Wenfu incited the students, saying that everyone should be like a big tree in a forest and rely on himself to fight for his right to live."

Examples like the one cited above are too numerous to be mentioned one by one in the material seen by Deng Xiaoping. It is obvious that those who were out to condemn the poet were very adept in exaggerating his political mistakes. The ultra-"leftist" forces bitterly hated the young poet who has no political background whatsoever. Not long ago, X X Tan, formerly commander in chief of the Engineer Corps and now transferred to the Xinjiang Military Region, who was offended by the poem "Wash All," intentionally started a rumor at a party consolidation mobilization rally. He said, "Ye Wenfu is a bad person. He has raped dozens of women...."

Not Giving in to Any Pressure

Ye Wenfu's poems have been subjected to serious criticisms twice in the past. The first time was in 1976 during the "5 April" movement. He wrote poems at the Tiananmen Square to express mourning for Premier Zhou Enlai. Thus he became a typical example in the Engineer Corps and was made a main target for criticism. A "help for Ye group" was then set up in the corps. However, Ye Wenfu held that he committed no crime in mourning Premier Zhou Enlai and, despite enormous political pressures, would rather die than make a self-criticism. With the development of the political situation and trend of popular sympathy, the matter ended up with nothing definite. The second major criticism was directed at the poems on "Generals." The most vehement criticisms came from the army, and the major articles were all published in the JIEFANGJUN BAO and other similar newspapers and periodicals.

According to articles published, the main charges against Ye Wenfu are as follows: The first is that he vilified the generals; jeered at the generals who "belch from a full stomach," "pay no attention to the people's sufferings" and seek only "endless indulgence in creature comforts;" denounced the generals for "Offered the moon, you complain it's too cold; offered the sun, you complain it's too hot; you want to hold the earth in your arms, everything for your enjoyment and at your disposal;" and abused the generals who "regard modernization as a young girl to be raped at will"

and who inevitably will be "suffocated in the bathtub of evil." This is contrary to the purpose of literature and art--to serve the people and socialism. The second is that through images of generals he made an artistic generalization with broad implications. Example: "The trickling spring water of the Huaqingchi actually destroyed the great Tang Dynasty;" "the bundles of money spent" by the generals are no more than the "pitiable savings from the kitchens of the last feudal emperor Puyi;" and "when I put yesterday and today side by side--oh! oh! I have at last painfully captured the jewel on the crown of sociology: $1 + 1 = 1$ " In other words, by generalization, the socialist country and the feudal dynasties, the senior military officers of today and the generals in the service of emperors and kings are all the same. The last is Ye Wenfu's "ego" and excessive "self-aggrandizement," who lives in a socialist society, but "is dissatisfied with everything," "absolutely irreconcilable" and "dare to abuse anyone." Example: "The party has become a Xishi [an ancient beauty] and it put in a spring bed to be ravished; one monstrous lie is told after another, poisoning a generation of ignorant souls like toxins blended with honey." Moreover, in a four-line short poem, "The Setting Sun," he even blatantly mocked Mao Zedong: "All the wholehearted blessings failed to keep you from going. Having stayed too long in the sky, It's time to kiss the good earth." The critical articles hold that Ye Wenfu always "posed as an antifeudal warrior" and said repeatedly in his poems, articles and speeches that "ours is a country with the longest, darkest, most ruthless and most successful feudal rule," that to this day "the solid ice of the Middle Ages still stubbornly locks up an ancient kingdom," and that "among our party ranks, peasants constitute the overwhelming majority....today after several decades, they have become our party's leaders at all levels...." In view of the above-mentioned, it seems that the critics of Ye Wenfu are entirely justified in exaggerating his problem and turning it into a question of "where he stands." However, isn't the poet's stand that of the people, a stand which is against special privileges? How can he be judged as guilty on the basis of only a poem or even rumors and slanders?

Punishment--Probation Within the Party for 1 Year

"Even so, the national situation is not determined completely by the will of these ultra-leftist figures after all. Ye Wenfu was not immediately kicked out of the army. Thus it seems that the Chinese government is more cautious now in the handling of people than it was a few years ago." This was the feeling indicated by the writer's schoolmate. Naturally, Ye Wenfu does have something working in his favor. He is still in the army precisely because he has been publicly criticized by Deng Xiaoping, which makes him an example for implementing party policies. At the same time when the party Central Committee's Document No 30 was issued in 1981, Wang Rezhong, then director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, said: "On the question of transferring Ye Wenfu to civilian work, I think it is not necessary." Thanks to His Excellency Deng Xiaoping's criticism and thanks to Wang Renzhong's words, Ye Wenfu has attracted worldwide attention. Because of this, X X Liang, X X Liu, X X Tan and their likes have so far refrained from acting rashly and openly

to harm the young poet. Thus, the case of Ye Wenfu was left pending for nearly 3 years, and it was handled only in 1984.

There is widespread sympathy for Ye Wenfu among the masses in China. When the Engineer Corps's party organization sent its people to conduct an investigation on the young poet, representatives of teachers and students of Beijing Normal University went all out to defend him and, as a result, got into a quarrel with the investigators. People came to see the clumsy way of the ultra-"leftist" force to deceive those at both higher and lower levels in the handling of the Ye Wenfu case. The girl student mentioned in the material submitted to His Excellency Deng Xiaoping, who wrote to the university party committee, was so strongly denounced by public opinion that she tries to kill herself, and the school was obliged to adopt measures to protect her. Even in the former Engineer Corps (now reduced from a service arm to a single army) to which Ye Wenfu belonged, there were two different opinions. The party branch, which understood the poet, was of the opinion that Ye Wenfu's "mistakes" deserved no more than a warning within the party. However, it was the other opinion which prevailed: In view that Ye Wenfu was criticized by Deng Xiaoping himself, he should at least be punished according to organizational discipline--to be placed on probation within the party for a year.

Poet's Self-vindication

What is Ye Wenfu's own feeling about what has happened? Let's look at what the poet has written on himself: I am a communist party member. I regard what has happened to me as a tempering of my party spirit. Of course I could have followed the example of Zhang Zhixin, persisted in my own viewpoint and remained unyielding until death. But I chose another attitude, that is, to take the interests of the whole into consideration, obey the organization's decision and make self-criticism as requested by the leadership. I did make mistakes. Not only were there mistakes in my speech at Beijing Normal University, but there were exaggerated images in my poems and articles. As long as one lives, it is always possible that one might have said the wrong things over a cup of tea or after a meal. I hold no grudge against Comrade Deng Xiaoping, because "even the wise are not always free from error." My problem is still caused by the ultra-"leftist" forces of the cultural revolution. It is "leftist" poison. In the past 3 years, although my personal experiences have been extremely painful, I have not become pessimistic. Because my family is in the countryside, I have seen with my own eyes the results of the structural reform in rural economic development. When my native place is prospering, my own personal grievances are really too insignificant.

Ye Wenfu is a Communist Party member, but he is also a poet. Poets are also known as "the discontent." Since Qu Yuan wrote the "Li Sao," so many ancient poets expressed and handed down their discontent and melancholy through their poems. But, as god is to the Christians, communism has become a symbol of faith to Ye Wenfu. He admits that he does not understand politics and has no desire at all to take part in politics. Indeed, it never should be a poet's place to assume such important social

responsibilities. In fact, Ye Wenfu's poems on "Generals" and on politics constitute only a very small part of his voluminous poetic works. In the past 3 years, he has never stopped writing poetry, even though not a single verse could be published. He still takes poetry as his whole life. His agonizing days are saturated with the blood and tears of his verses.

Poor Childhood, Distinctive Character

"A member of the largest family on earth, reporting spring and autumn with my life, cradle to flowers and nurse to fruits, I am a leaf."

This is a poem Ye Wenfu wrote on his own photograph. It can be taken as a truthful description of his own image.

Ye Wenfu was born in the 4th intercalary month in the lunar calendar, 1944, in Puqi County in southern Hubei--the real location of Chibi in the period of the Three Kingdoms in history. His mother had spent more than 10 years of her life as a vagrant and beggar with her father. In exchange for a cheap coffin to bury her father, she married a man 24 years older than her. This man was Ye Wenfu's father. He was a peddler in Tingsiqiao, a small town where General Ye Ting once fought a battle. He was 64 years old when Ye Wenfu was born as his third son. So Ye Wenfu was also given the pet name of "64." His mother gave birth to him in the 7th month of pregnancy. Therefore he was a weak and sickly child. In 1950, Ye Wenfu began to attend primary school. Unfortunately his father died when he was 9 years old, and he had to work as a cowherd while he was in third grade owing to the family's economic difficulties. He had been an innocent and lively child and very fond of learning, but now he could only keep company with a cow. His bed-wetting problem further increased his sense of inferiority. It was in these contradictions that Ye Wenfu's personality took shape. His work as a cowherd caused a 1-year interruption to his schooling. He was 13 when he graduated from primary school and went to the county seat to attend junior middle school. The 3 years of junior middle school were also a heavy burden for the economically hard pressed family. During that period, the greatest thing Ye Wenfu wished to happen was for someone to build a house, so that he could get work, carrying bricks and tiles or digging grounds, and earn free meals and some money for books. Otherwise, he could only go to a rice mill to pack and carry sacks of rice, or go to the lake to pick lotus seeds.... During vacations, he would go to the hills to haul bamboo carrying poles. To get paid for the work at a rate of 0.083 yuan per pole, he had to push a wheelbarrow loaded with 30 to 40 semifinished bamboo poles over 30 li of mountain trails each day. The difficult part was when going downhill. He would first let the wheelbarrow roll down a slope taking advantage of the gravitational force, and then he would throw his thin and small body on the split bamboo poles to stop the wheelbarrow with his weight at a col. Thus after a day's work, the young poet would be dripping with blood from neck to belly. In this way he managed to finish junior middle school. He was only 142 centimeters in height at the time of graduation. Attending senior middle school was economically impossible. Later he passed the entrance examination and enrolled in the Puqi Normal School.

May 4, 1963 was a day Ye Wenfu can never forget. Until that day, he had always worn his mother's large-waist trousers. Before graduation from normal school, as a rule he had to practice teaching at a primary school, and the students laughed at him. When his mother heard about this, she borrowed 10 yuan to buy a piece of cloth and asked a relative to make a blue student uniform with it in a hurry. For the first time in his life, Ye Wenfu put on a new uniform. There were even pockets in the trousers made specially for him, and he really felt a refreshing sense of happiness. He also wondered what the small pocket between the two trouser pockets was for--a small watch pocket the southerners always have sewed to the front waist of trousers in making uniforms. Recalling what happened that day, Ye Wenfu still remembers every detail.

Choice Between Family and Poetry

Ye Wenfu graduated from the Puqi Normal School in July 1963, and he worked as a teacher for more than a year. In November 1964, he enlisted in the army and was assigned to an engineer company, which was engaged in cutting into mountains and building bridges and roads. In 1968, 24-year-old Ye Wenfu returned to his native home in Puqi to get married. He was then transferred to the literature and drama group at the Engineer Corps Headquarters. His wife was an ordinary office worker in the county. They now have two daughters, one 11 and the other 9 years old.

According to domestic policy, a serviceman with 15 years of active service is entitled to have his family brought to him. Ye Wenfu, however, was not given this treatment. By November 1984, he had been in the army for 20 years, yet he was still a 22d grader on the administrative pay scale, earning just 64 yuan a month. Some time ago, his unit granted him a 10-month home leave. Probably this was the source of the rumor that Ye Wenfu was forced to be transferred to civilian work back home. The mosquito net he has been using since his wedding now has 37 holes in it. To bring up the two daughters, his wife has been borrowing money and is heavily in debt. His family of four often have no money to buy food. Money and food problems do not really bother Ye Wenfu. Hunger is not the most difficult to endure. The most unbearable is suffering of the mind. The most painful experience is to write poems which cannot be published.

Ye Wenfu said, "I must choose between family and poetry, and I have chosen poetry." He liked and began to write poetry in early youth. He had published articles and verses in literary and art publications even before joining the army, but the bulk of his poetic works was written after 1968. His first anthology, "Love of Mountains," was published in April 1978 by the Tianjin People's Publishing House. Most of the poems in this volume were written under the harsh conditions of life in the Engineer Corps as he traveled north and south with the other fighters of his unit. Of the volumes of poems after "Love of Mountains," some have already been set in types, but for "reasons everyone knows" cannot be published and are pigeon-holed in publishing houses. Nevertheless, it is obvious that some publishing houses are secretly hoping that the situation will soon change. For example, the People's Literary Publishing House still keeps a volume of Ye Wenfu's manuscripts and would not return it to him.

Ye Wenfu's poems are popular among the masses of young people. Although Ye's works cannot be published, people still pay close attention to him, even quietly make private copies of his poems and mottos. He also has a rather strong appeal. It was he who initiated the "Chibi poetic meeting" in Hubei on 1 May 1983. In the movement to eliminate ideological pollution, he was charged with the added crime of "polluting" with poetry. In his unit, there are also many who sympathize with him. Because of fondness of Ye's poems, a fighter willingly and gladly joined him as a meal partner. Each month the two put their money together. The fighter not only plans and handles the fund properly, but often silently prepares the food and takes it to the poet who has forgotten to eat.

Writing Poetry With His Entire Life

Recently my schoolmate paid a visit to Ye Wenfu at his shabby home on Taiping Road in Haidian District [in Beijing]. The poet looked haggard but was also optimistic like a child. He enthusiastically recited his new verses for my friend, even set his poems to music for singing. The truthful and ingenuous quality of his poems often make people moved to tears. He indeed writes poems with all his life. Before bureaucrats and the privileged, he jeers and curses furiously, but more often, he is humble among the common people: "I am as humble and lowly as the grass in the mountain wilds, and I am as ugly as Xishi's east neighbor." (From "I Am No Poet") Obviously this "ego" is totally different from the "expanded" "ego" accused by the JIEFANGJUN BAO for "posing as the contemporary poetic giant who has come to save the world and the people." This is also because the poet is a unity of contradictions--a real person. As he says in his own poem, "Your whole body is transparent, even your heart is hanging on the outside. All hearts here are of gold that can never be taken out!"

"A poet must tell the truth. The goal I pursue in life is to be a poet." In China's political environment of the time, Ye Wenfu cannot but pay a painful price for the goal he seeks in life.

My schoolmate took out a small notebook he carried with him and read for me the following new poem by Ye Wenfu:

My road is the road I am following.
I don't know what other way to go.

I don't know where it becomes a tortuous mountain trail,
Where it sinks into a canyon, where it leaps up a pine ridge.
I don't know where it hesitates and turns along a river,
Chewing a section of green willow twig, pained by the memory of sad tunes.
I don't know, I don't know where it starts a difficult trek over a desert,
Breaking the endless expanse with the monotonous 4-2 tempo of the camel bells.
I don't know, I don't know where it zigzags treacherously through a dense forest,
Where countless worries have transformed into overgrowing vines and creepers.
My road is the road I am following.

Spring breeze, autumn rains, snowstorms and severe frost
Start under my feet and end in open grounds and wildernesses all around.
In mountains I am the mountain god, friend of birds and animals,
Accompanied on my way by the powerful chorus of the sighing pines.
At sea I am captain, with sheets of verses as sails and two feet as oars.
My heart is the compass, the sun's fiancée.
My pulse beats on the solar frequency.
The sun loves me, and I chase the sun.
My road is the road I am following.

Look at my footprints. My footprints are my diary
Filled with my joys and sorrows.
Look at my footprints. My footprints are my route marks
Showing this person where to be tonight, which way to go tomorrow.
My two feet tirelessly write down the word man, because
I love this land and will fill it with man's stamps.
My two feet tirelessly look for fragrance and love, because
I love this land and want to fill it with fragrant and magnificent verses.
No, don't look for me in the house.
My road is the road I am following.

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5 June 1985

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PRC JUDGE COMMENTS ON PAROLE OF HONG KONG MAN

HK171146 Hong Kong AFP in English 1125 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (AFP)--Harvard-educated lawyer Hanson Huang, sentenced to 15 years for espionage in 1983 and paroled here Wednesday, admitted obtaining secret documents but never confessed he was a spy, a judge said here today.

Judge Ji Shuhan, who granted Mr Huang's parole, said Mr Huang had admitted obtaining more than 400 secret Chinese documents, restricted publications and materials for reference only and shipping part of them to Hong Kong.

Mr Huang, 34, known here as Huang Xian, was paroled under a clause of China's criminal code that allows the court to waive in special circumstances the standard Chinese requirement that prisoners confess and demonstrate true repentance before release, the judge said.

"Huang Xian has acknowledged all along that he stole state secrets," Judge Ji told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "But he has not admitted that he committed the crime of espionage."

The judge stressed that Huang's conviction stands, since under Chinese law his acts constituted espionage.

Mr Huang, a Hong Kong Chinese, had disappeared from his hotel room while on a visit here in January 1982. A year later it was announced he had been convicted of espionage.

He has not been seen in public since his parole was granted.

The judge said he did not know Mr Huang's whereabouts but added that the laws under which he was granted parole did not [restrict] taking employment of his choice, leaving China or meeting with people he chose to see.

The parole is to be supervised [by] the Beijing Bureau of the State Security Ministry, he said. The State Security Ministry is separate from China's Public Security Ministry and was established in June 1983 to prevent subversion.

Asked if the bureau could set conditions on the parole to prevent Mr Huang from leaving China, Judge Ji said the bureau also was subject to Chinese law.

He also cited the recent example of a Philippine citizen who was released from a Chinese jail on parole and immediately left China.

The official report of Mr Huang's parole said the judge had granted it "on the basis of Huang's prison behavior and his willingness to contribute to China's modernisation."

THE NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) report said that during 18 months from September 1981, Mr Huang had colluded with Chinese state functionaries to steal four strictly confidential state documents, 28 secret and confidential documents and more than 400 copies of restricted publications and materials for reference only.

"This had gravely endangered national security," NCNA quoted the parole judge as saying. Judge Ji said today that he had heard Mr Huang's parole case but not the trial at which he was initially convicted.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

SOURCES SAY PRC READY WITH INITIAL PROPOSALS ON MACAO

HK101420 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 May 85 p 16

[Text] Beijing has come up with some initial proposals on the Macao question, which include allowing Portuguese people to remain in senior positions in the future government, sources said yesterday.

The Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry in a press briefing on Wednesday said discussions on Macao were due to start when portuguese president, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, visits Beijing later this month.

Sources said Beijing will offer Portugal "benefits" similar to those offered to Britain in the case of Hong Kong.

Portugual will likely be allowed to set up a consulate-general in Macao after the territory is handed back to China.

Promises for Macao residents are that Macao will be governed by Macao people and there will be no change in the status quo for 50 years after the territory reverts to China.

Chinese officials have maintained that the time for taking back Macao will be subject to negotiations with Lisbon.

But it is widely believed that Macao will be handed back to Beijing in about 1997 at about the same time as Hong Kong.

Chinese officials are still pondering whether to make Macao a separate special administrative region [SAR] or combine it with Hong Kong.

Current thinking appears to be favouring a separate SAR, with more consideration for Portugal's interests.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry has already set up an office with departmental status whose responsibilities include conducting negotiations with Portugal on the Macao question.

The Portuguese embassy also has a plan to boost its staff, apparently preparing for an increase in workload due to the negotiations.

Mr Li Yaoqi, the deputy general manager of Nam Kwong Co, is expected to take a major role for the Chinese side in the Macao negotiations.

Nam Kwong is considered to be Beijing's official mission in Macao.

Mr Li, a Macao delegate to the nation and People's Congress, took over the post last year.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

MILITARY COMMANDER ON POST-1997 PEACEKEEPING PLANS FOR HONG KONG

HK100351 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 May 85 p 1

[By Jamie Walker]

[Text] The government is considering raising an elite force to keep the peace in Hong Kong after the 1997 hand-over, the outgoing commander [of] British Forces, Maj Gen Derek Boorman, confirmed last night.

General Boorman (54) warned it would be "inappropriate" under the terms of the Sino-British agreement for Chinese troops to maintain law and order in the ceded territory.

He said establishment of an independent strike force, to back police in times of civil emergency, was being examined and could fill the security vacuum created by Britain's military withdrawal.

Boosting police strength and capability was another option being explored by the government.

General Boorman said: "These are the things we have begun to look at. It would not be honest of me to say they were not being considered. But 1997 is still 12 years away and we have a very long way to go."

Peking has undertaken to shoulder responsibility for Hong Kong's external defence after 1997 and is certain to station troops in the territory.

But General Boorman said the joint declaration provided for authorities in the Special Administration Region to maintain internal security independently.

It would be undesirable, he said, if People's Liberation Army troops were used to maintain law and order in Hong Kong.

"The joint declaration is quite explicit in that internal order is entirely the responsibility of the Special Administration Region.

"It would not be appropriate for the PLA to do the job when it is clearly a local responsibility," he said.

The official line on the presence of the 12,000-strong British garrison, including reserves and auxiliaries, is that it is charged with maintaining internal security and preventing illegal immigration.

General Boorman said the government was concerned with bridging the security gap when the garrison pulled out.

The police option, he said, involved upgrading manpower, training and equipment of the force to handle a major crisis in Hong Kong after 1997--such as wide-spread rioting.

The plan would likely result in the crack Police Tactical Unit and anti-terrorist squads being bolstered. The units already in existence are trained to handle civil unrest.

However, the government could decide to raise an entirely new force with expanded riot control and law enforcement capabilities to ensure the PLA never need be called out on the streets, he said.

General Boorman said the unit, if established, could back up police in emergencies and offer specialised services provided now by the army.

The unit would be recruited locally because it would be "politically impossible" for the British military to stay in Hong Kong after the Chinese moved in.

"I believe there is very little chance of a major internal security threat arising in Hong Kong after 1997. It would probably take something cataclysmic for that to happen," said General Boorman, who ends his term as commander British Forces today.

General Boorman also revealed Britain would maintain a strong garrison in Hong Kong until the very end of its lease on the territory.

He said the size of the force would be wound down in the run-up to 1997 and disposal of assets, such as barracks and land, finalised.

General Boorman will leave Hong Kong on Sunday to take his new post as chief of defence intelligence in Britain.

CSO: 4000/228

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'UNHEALTHY' BUSINESS PRACTICES IN ARMED FORCES NOTED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 25 Feb 85 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Meeting of PLA Discipline Inspection Commission of CPC Central Committee's Military Commission Points Out Serious Practice of Armed Forces' Engaging in Business"]

[Text] On the 15th of this month, the PLA Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission held a meeting of the PLA General Staff Department, General Political Department, and General Logistics Department, and the responsible persons on the discipline inspection commission of each large unit stationed in Beijing, at which they discussed the fact, that, during the reform of the urban economic system, a new serious unhealthy tendency has appeared among the armed forces. The meeting called on the organizations of the PLA General Headquarters to set an example, and said that the units stationed in Beijing should take the lead in thoroughly implementing policies and regulations, strictly enforce orders and prohibitions, and firmly correct the new unhealthy tendency, and first of all "clean in front of its own door."

In a speech Gan Weiqing [3927 3262 3237], secretary of the PLA Discipline Inspection Commission, emphatically pointed out that correcting this new unhealthy tendency is a matter concerning the success or failure of the reform and directly affects the overall situation in state construction, and that the armed forces absolutely must not treat it with indifference. With regard to unhealthy tendencies in economic activities, they must not harbor the idea that "the first one to correct them is the one who suffers a loss" and take a wait-and-see attitude, and even less must they think they can "wait until this wind blows over and then things will be all right" and not change.

Gan Weiqing said: "Following the implementation of a series of principles and policies to enliven the internal economy and to open to the outside world, there has been a fairly large development of the scope of the armed forces' engaging in production and business. However, there exist many problems in the armed forces' production and business and in their utilization of economic results. Some units illegally purchase state goods in short supply, buying and selling at a profit commodities in great demand such as cars, steel materials, and color television sets, and seeking exorbitant profits; some units run "briefcase companies" through which they engage in speculation; some units,

with regard to their production income, do not report the true situation to the higher authorities and do not turn over the income to the higher authorities in the proper proportion, but rather set up "accounts outside the regular accounts" and set up illegal "exchequers"; some units, under all sorts of names, recklessly issue funds and materials; and some units use production income to entertain guests and give presents. This secretary of the PLA Discipline Inspection Commission pointed out that many units to this day have not yet conscientiously sorted out these serious problems, and that although some units have done some sorting out they have not been thorough about it or have not yet consciously corrected the problems that have been sorted out by investigation. He said that if this category of problems is not conscientiously sorted out and timely corrected, it will cause very big harm: 1) it will seriously impede the implementation of all the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and interfere with the reform of the economic system; 2) it will corrupt the party style and injure the image of the armed forces; 3) it will corrode the ideology of the armed forces, particularly that of the cadre ranks in the armed forces, and a batch of them could be ruined because of it; 4) it will make discipline in the armed forces slack and wreck the unity between officers and men, between the army and the people; and it will obstruct the healthy development of the legitimate production and business of the armed forces. Therefore, all units should conscientiously sort these problems out, and carry out a rectification based on the sorting out and truly solve these problems.

At the end of his speech Gan Weiqing said: "Speaking of the armed forces, the organizations of the PLA General Headquarters must set an example, and the units stationed in Beijing should take the lead, making the correction of the unhealthy tendency an important matter to be tackled now, sorting out, inspecting, and rectifying their own enterprises one by one, insuring that the enterprises completely comply with policies and regulations in all their business activities and "clean in front of one's door." This would be the best example and way of taking the lead.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR MILITARY POLICE PUSHED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 4 Mar 85 p 6

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Running Various Kinds of Continuation Classes -- Armed Forces Police Units Train Dual-Purpose Talents With Emphasis on Education in Specialized Skills"]

[Text] The Chinese Armed Forces Police Units are intensifying their training of dual-purpose talents. According to incomplete statistics, throughout the units 280,900 police officers and policemen are taking part in the study of science and culture and the study of specialized skills, among whom 17,865 have mastered one or two specialized skills, creating results valued at 263,000 yuan.

The "Notice on Further Doing Well the Work of Training Dual-Purpose Talents for the Units and the Localities" and other documents issued by the General Headquarters of the Armed Forces Police Units has drawn the attention of leaders at all levels. In the Armed Forces Police Units, the first political work conference, a forum of directors of political departments, and a conference to exchange experience in study and education by youth have been held, all of them stressing and giving instructions about this work. The Political Department of General Headquarters has allocated 720,000 yuan to basic-level units for the purchase of teaching materials for the training of dual-purpose talents. The headquarter unit, and its detachments in each province, municipality, and autonomous region have separately integrated with their own reality to formulate plans for the educational study of cadres and teaching outlines for the study, so that there is a place for the work of training dual-purpose talents. There are arrangements, organization, and inspection of this work, and also regular summing up and exchanging of experiences.

Under the circumstances that in various units the provision of funds, instructors, and teaching materials is fairly difficult, conditions are being vigorously created to run educational study classes of various forms. According to statistics of the general headquarters, throughout the units there are being run 576 junior middle school continuation classes and 101 senior middle school continuation classes, with a total of 15,170 persons taking part in study. At present 6,380 persons are studying for examination in local higher education bodies, and 34 have graduated; 5,515 persons are

studying in local correspondence universities, periodical universities, and spare-time universities. In the headquarters unit of Shanghai Municipality cadres under 40 years of age and under the regimental level have basically attained the educational level of junior middle school graduates.

In line with the principle of "the fighters have the interest, the units have the conditions, and the localities have the need," throughout the units continuation classes in such specialized subjects as calligraphy and painting, photography, seal engraving, radio, construction, and tailoring are being offered; and on-the-spot meetings and results-display meetings are being held to exchange experiences.

A detachment of the headquarters unit in Beijing Municipality has made a radio speaker-receiver and an electric alarm; in Shandong Province, the 2d Zhongdui, 1st Dadui, Ta'an Detachment of the headquarters unit has made a photoelectric monitoralarm, a guard duty roster display panel, and a night firing automatic flash scope.

Displaying the superiorities of armed forces police, many units have integrated police-people joint building of spiritual civilization with police-people joint cultivation of dual-purpose talents, and have widely initiated "police-people mutual aid" activities. The armed forces police units help the localities to run night schools and set up educational centers; the localities provide classrooms, instructors, teaching materials, and teaching aids for the armed forces police. Thus, the activities of the armed forces police in studying science and culture and training dual-purpose talents are vigorously promoted.

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